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# Wining and dining in the seventies

A home from home and a club – at the end of the last century this was what the pub on the corner represented for bachelors and fathers who wanted to break away from the restricting four walls of their home.

Those were the days when the landlord of the tavern did not have to complain about falling turnover. Nowadays, one hundred years after the "Kneipe" flourished, the merry sound of Marks jingling into tills is becoming rarer in the inns between the North Sea and the Alps.

At the twentieth Federal Republic exhibition for the hotel and tavern trade in Essen Professor Otto Walter Haseloff, a psychologist and sociologist as well as being the head of the Sigma Institute for Applied Psychology in Berlin, gave gastronomes and lovers of good drink a preview of the future as it affects Federal Republic eating and drinking places.

The results of his deliberations show that the pub, as we know it, is not condemned to death. On the contrary there will be a pub renaissance.

Professor Haseloff: "The drinking public has become more demanding but the pubs have not as yet lived up to the demands." This is an unmitigated criticism of pubs and landlords.

Professor Haseloff is however not so concerned at expressing the present malaise as pointing out future trends as he sees them.

With increased technology the working man will find himself with more leisure time. At the same time there is an increase in the need for personal contact with others, for instance with working colleagues who can help in discussions on technical points involved in the profession in question.

A new world is growing up in our society, a leisure-time world coming between work and family.

In this the pub will play a new role. According to Professor Haseloff it will be used much more than at present: "People will demand much more of the pub on the corner than at present, better service and a larger menu with a greater variety of foods and drinks."

A "local" which can only offer a dish of oxtail soup and two different kinds of sandwich has no future. Neither has the kind which has only one type of beer to offer, or which relies on one sort of cheap brandy for the guest who is awkward enough to order cognac.

But it is not only a broader range of food and drink that the customer will be demanding in the seventies and beyond. Professor Haseloff can see other aspects of the shape of things to come. The atmosphere must be good and service must be polite, efficient and quick.

The food on offer may well be based on local specialities, as long as the opportunity is offered for people to spend pleasant relaxing hours after they have completed a hard working day.

Nor is the death knell sounded for that other type of eating place so common in this country, the "Imbiss" or snack bar. This should be pleasantly laid out and the service should be efficient, or some suitable method of offering self-service should be found.



A popular first-class bar in Hamburg (Photo: Conti-[illegible])

This type of eating place could be developed into a drugstore in the American fashion, where people not only feed themselves, but can also buy toothpaste, films and small bits and bobs.

Restaurants must be available to which a man can take his wife or a business friend. For this purpose the flourishing Chinese restaurant and the various Slav restaurants are ideal.

For everyday, however, the type of wining and dining place which comes midway between the first class restaurant and the quick snack bar will develop.

In order to promote personal contact between the hungry and thirsty Profes[sor] Haseloff says that restaurants should ha[ve] club-rooms and television rooms. S[...] restaurants should also have a bar whe[re] guests can take a few drinks and have [a] pleasant chat before commencing the repast.

There should be a rebirth of the "chambre séparée" which was the discreet meeting place in the days of operettas and gentlemen.

Today some hotels already have such a room where business can be transacted. According to Professor Haseloff the "separée" should frequented as much in future as in the good old days.

(Hannoversche Presse, 17 November 19[69])





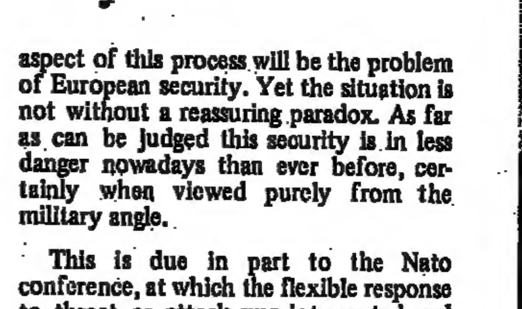

# The German Tribune

A WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE GERMAN PRESS

[Ha]mburg, 16 December 1969
[Ei]ghth year - No. 401 - by air

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# Europe's era of common sense hesitantly dawns



Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger

In the course of a single week the [po]litical landscape in Europe has changed [mo]re than for years. For the first time, to [pu]t it in words of one syllable, common [sen]se has a chance and it is no longer [co]mpletely utopian to hope for a relaxa[tio]n of tension, including normalisation [of] the situation in Berlin, in Germany and [in] Europe as a whole.

Admittedly, there is still a long, hard way to go but it no longer seems so hopelessly impassable as it has done in the many years since the building of the Berlin Wall.

What grounds are there for such opti[mi]sm, cautious though it may be? Des[pite] Vietnam, despite a Middle East on [the] brink of warfare, despite Prague and [...]on?

The more promising have been listed [of]ten enough in the last few days. They [are] Helsinki, the non-proliferation treaty, [th]e Hague, the WEU and last and most [im]portant of all the communiqués issued [b]y the Warsaw Pact and Nato.

Different, indeed diametrically op[pos]ed though they may be in outlook, [th]e two communiqués could just prove to [b]e platforms on which a mutual rap[pro]chement could be based, a sober [ap]proach based on a sober assessment of [th]e other side's reservations and misgi[vi]ngs.

The most protracted and complicated aspect of this process will be the problem of European security. Yet the situation is not without a reassuring paradox. As far as can be judged this security is in less danger nowadays than ever before, certainly when viewed purely from the military angle.

This is due in part to the Nato conference, at which the flexible response to threat or attack was interpreted and outlined in considerable detail. There may be a certain amount of propagandist flurry in the East about the new guidelines for the tactical use of nuclear weapons, but in the circumstances thinking and saying the inconceivable is, sad to say, the most effective method of reducing the danger of ever having to put it into practice.

Shielded by these reciprocal warnings the powers that be can then with a fairly cool head set about the extremely complicated business of not allowing the extent of the reciprocal threat to increase and if possible reducing it.

This, on a world scale, is the aim of the Helsinki talks. For Europe the East has proposed the holding of a security conference. Nato replied on 5 December, not rejecting the proposal out of hand but not showing a great deal of enthusiasm either.

Apart from continued insistence that careful preparations be made and that the United States and Canada take part the West's counter-proposals, as announced at Brussels, include as a main provision the stipulation that "prospects of specific results would certainly be fundamental."

Nato has now elevated to the rank of criterion of success prospects the progress of bi- or multilateral talks already under way or shortly due to start between individual Nato members and Eastern Bloc countries. The initiatives launched by this country are expressly included as a test of the East's earnest.

In other words, if the Americans make no progress in Helsinki, the Western Allies none over Berlin and Bonn none in its efforts to negotiate with the Soviet Union, Poland and the GDR, the West is not interested in a security conference. The words must be followed by deeds line has now been firmly played back into the East's court.

This is not all Nato did at the recent Brussels meeting. It again countered the vague but propagandistically effective concept of a European security conference with the proposal for a balanced, bilateral reduction in troop strength. Nato is already in a position to make proposals far too detailed for Moscow's liking.

The only snag is the worry that individual Nato members, mainly of course the United States, might cut their contribution to Nato before the East has consented to an agreement.

This is why an American assurance that there will be no question of premature unilateral withdrawals is absolutely indispensable if the proposal is to have any effect. On this point Washington must nail its colours to the mast. It will be no easy job – unless Bonn shells out and does so heavily.

Nato also recalled another fundamental prerequisite of normalisation in Europe, a sine qua non that is inconceivable on the basis of the Brezhnev doctrine, according to which members of the Eastern Bloc are only as sovereign as Moscow wants them to be.

The "principles of sovereign equality, political independence and territorial integrity of every European country... of non-proliferation in the domestic affairs of one state by another...and renunciation of the use of force or the threat thereof" must be respected "without condition or proviso," the Nato declaration states.

Thereby hangs the sober realisation (and the experience of the invasion of Czechoslovakia) that the major, indeed maybe the only danger to the security of Europe today threatens from this quarter: the possible inability of the present leadership in Moscow to counter the trend towards independence of its allies and own republics other than by force.

Moscow has thus been left holding the baby. The Kremlin has evidently been having a rethink too. The combination of the two may give grounds for hope.

Bonn's role in bringing this state of affairs about has been not inconsiderable. This country would do best to continue being determined yet cautious.

*Hans Gerlach*

(Kölner Stadt-Anzeiger, 8 December 1969)

After the Brussels Nato conference American Secretary of State William Rogers (left) called on Chancellor Willy Brandt in Bonn. At his meetings with the Chancellor and Foreign Minister Walter Scheel Mr Rogers disputed rumours of American criticism of the Federal government's policy towards East Bloc detente. (Photo: dpa)

## IN THIS ISSUE



# Rogers reassures Brandt

Bonn was the target of a detour undertaken by US Secretary of State William C. Rogers immediately after the Brussels Nato conference. What he had to say on this first visit and in talks with Brandt and Scheel sounded promising.

Rogers termed all rumours of American criticism of Bonn's policy towards the Eastern Bloc, of gaps in consultation and loss of confidence frankly untrue.

He also brought with him a letter to the Chancellor from President Nixon in which the President once more described the new Bonn government policy statement as impressive and Willy Brandt's performance at The Hague as good.

This evidence of agreement will be no less welcome to the Federal government than certain assurances of a more specific kind the Secretary of State gave.

Süddeutsche Zeitung

Bonn will have been gratified to hear that America has no intention of making changes to its commitment to defend Western Europe before 1971 and that notes on West Berlin are to be sent to Moscow by the three Western Allies.

More important still, President Nixon's letter leaves the reader convinced that Washington, like Bonn, considers consolidation of the Western alliance to be an indispensable prerequisite for successful detente policy of any kind.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 8 December 1969)

■ FOREIGN AFFAIRS

# Despite misgivings The Hague summit a success

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

Despite many justified misgivings The Hague summit was a success, not only for the six Common Market countries but also for the policy of European integration.

The French Foreign Minister stated afterwards that the conference had been a 100-per-cent success for France and that Paris's three demands have precisely reached the point envisaged by France in the first case.

The three demands are "perfection of the Community" (which can be taken to mean joint financing of agriculture), "commitment towards economic union" and finally "extension to include other countries."

It must be added that France had undergone the necessary political volte-face prior to the conference. What General de Gaulle had always steadfastly refused, entry negotiations and control over Common Market revenue by a stronger EEC Parliament, has now been decided.

As regards the indispensable reform of agricultural policy Willy Brandt would have preferred more detailed proposals but it is now on record that there are limits to the financial burden member countries, particularly the Federal Republic, are prepared to shoulder.

When all is said and done this country must first approve the new decree on finance – and it must do so after the commencement of entry negotiations.

Even more important than agricultural policy as far as the future is concerned, the will gradually to develop the EEC into an economic union was clearly expressed. On this score Herr Brandt and M. Pompidou went into a surprising amount of detail.

This is not, of course, to say that a European currency federation is within striking distance or that agreement has been reached on how much depreciation in the value of money might still be tolerable in any such economic union.

Ministers of Economic Affairs and Finance and governers of the banks of issue have here been presented with a major task on the solution of which depends whether or not united Europe can really develop into the community of stability and growth mentioned in the communiqué.

The European Commission has also been entrusted with new tasks and must now be reminded of its duties. It must stop submitting memoranda to the Council of Ministers and at long last come forward with specific proposals again. A number of members of the commission have long noted the signs of disintegration in their own body with dismay.

There remains the issue of new members. The new atmosphere of confidence has made it possible, as they say, to forgo naming a starting date for entry negotiations. It was felt to be sufficient to outline the conditions.

Dealings between President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt are different from those between Adenauer and de Gaulle – more sober, but also more precise.

There are evidently no differences of opinion between the Six on entry procedure. According to the Hague summit countries that would like to join the Common Market must accept: . . .

1. the treaties

2. their political targets (a formula to which Paris attaches great importance).

3. EEC law, as established and developed since 1958 and

4. the basic resolves to be made within the coming months with the aim of bringing about an economic union.

If would-be members agree to all this the EEC will endeavour by the middle of next year to lay the groundwork for a start to negotiations. Thereafter – in autumn, say – other Efta countries could be consulted.

The only firm date fixed was in connection with the Foreign Ministers, who were instructed to consider how progress in political integration can be made.

Nothing world-shaking can be expected to result from this but the topic does at least remain on the agenda for the seventies.

The Hague communiqué is detailed, containing sixteen points. Italy would have preferred to include a word or two about tobacco and wine, both of which were discussed, rather than have mention made of harmonising social policy and establishing a European university. Reference to the participation of young people in the creative design of Europe also sounds a trifle vague.

In recent weeks all parties concerned have had visions of the abyss into which they would plunge in the event of political crisis erupting in the Common Market. The issues at stake cannot be solved nor conflicts resolved by the wielding of a magic wand. They remain and will continue to do so.

Even so, the confidence regained may give the Council of Ministers sufficient energy over the months to come to bring differences of opinion to an end against the background of a continued policy of integration to which the EEC is now irrevocably committed.

*Hans Herbert Götz*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 4 December 1969)

# European security could be costly

As the Nato Council of Ministers deliberated in Brussels heads of party and government of the Warsaw Pact countries met in Moscow.

The parallel nature of the conference underscores their function as a foreign policy demonstration. They convey a false impression of symmetrical interests on either side.

In both Brussels and Moscow consideration was given to the nebulous European security conference. The term security is misleading. Each side has different expectations of a gathering Moscow and East Berlin are particularly eager to convene.

Despite careful camouflage the triple Soviet aim is evident. The military subordination of Czechoslovakia is to be concealed by a smokescreen, the doctrine of intervention legitimated by way of collective security (of all things!) and the GDR gained international recognition by participation as a full member.

Westerners may wonder – and Easterners have even more reason to do so – what leeway for detente remains in the circumstances.

The Federal Republic is trying to boost this leeway at various levels by means of flexible policy towards the East and it has every reason to hope that the Western Allies will grant it his freedom to manoeuvre as long as their obligations towards Berlin are not affected.

Walter Ulbricht's GDR, on the other hand, is the Eastern Bloc country with the greatest admitted interest in allowing as little leeway for detente as possible. Fear of contacts is, alas, a part of East Berlin's raison d'état.

In August 1968 the GDR assisted in the reduction of Czechoslovakia's freedom to manoeuvre to vitually nil.

Nowhere has the asymmetry between Western and Eastern methods of bloc discipline been more evident than in the action taken by the hegemonial power in question against upstart de Gaulle on the one hand and Dubcek reformism on the other.

What a country such as Rumania expects of a security conference in the circumstances was stated in no uncertain terms by Rumanian Premier Maurer in London recently:

"Freedom, independence, full sovereignty, non-intervention in its domestic affairs from whatever quarter and under whatever pretext and the right of every people to lead their own life."

Ulbricht is probably one of the prime movers in the summoning of an Eastern Bloc summit to Moscow. He is determined to salvage his all-or-nothing policy on the German Question.

He will be all the more anxious to salvage what he can now that Bonn's signature of the non-proliferation treaty has created a climate that runs counter to GDR interests.

Moscow faces the difficult task of moderating between Ulbricht's rigid attitude and the varying leeway wishes of individual Eastern Bloc countries. A *Pravda* article that appeared the day before the meeting provided some indication of the way the Soviet Union is inclined.

The article mentions both multilateral and bilateral consultations between all interested countries but refers to consultations and not to agreements.

This attitude suits Ulbricht's requirements to the extent that he would dearly like to forestall by all the means at his command any agreement between this country and Poland, a bilateral renunciation of force agreement between Bonn and Moscow and close contacts between Bonn. It did not come as a surprise that Moscow does not consider the German Question to be a practicable conference topic. Yet even the proposal for symmetrical, measured troop reductions on both sides that can be expected to result from the Brussels Nato conference does not meet with *Pravda's* approval.

Eastern Bloc countries such as Rumania, on the other hand, find this proposals the most interesting, though. Which shows once again what a sad state self-determination is in. In principle it is recognised by Moscow too but the moment it clashes with bloc discipline it is ruthlessly disregarded.

To this extent collective "detente" between the blocs may only too easily prove to have been at the expense of self-determination and the security of smaller countries.

Both superpowers have an interest in relieving the strain on their Asian fronts by systematising the status quo in Europe. One of the most difficult political tasks in the years to come will be that of ensuring that security systems do not congeal into a collective guarantee of hegemonial military rule.

*Hans Schuster*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 3 December 1969)

# U Thant and UN Organisations in West Berlin

Oddly enough UN Secretary-General U Thant is not in favour of United Nations organisations taking part in events in West Berlin. He made this recommendation several months ago. There are no objective reasons for it. The city is better suited than almost any other to be an international meeting place.

Unfortunately U Thant has proved on more that one occasion to be more inclined to take Eastern than Western advice in certain circumstances. This present instance must also derive from a successful Soviet move directed against the western half of the city (UN organisations have yet to attend a conference in East Berlin anyway).

Is this an after-effect of Nikita Khrushchev's tenet of drying out West Berlin or envy on East Berlin's part, transmitted via New York via Moscow, the major factor? It should not matter as far as the United Nations is concerned.

As a link between East and West the city ought to have been given more support in its desire for detente by the world organisation. That would certainly be appropriate to the goals of the UN. Instead U Thant recommends a boycott so aiding Cold War.

In view of this contradiction the Federal government, which makes a considerable financial contribution towards the work of many UN organisations, ought to outline the situation to the UN Secretary-General in all seriousness.

DIE WELT
UNABHÄNGIGE TAGESZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

(DIE WELT, 3 December 1969)

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■ POLITICS

# Creaking timbers in the parties

## LEFT WING WILL PLAY A WAITING GAME

Two months after the general election and one month after the formation of the left-wing coalition government there is a creaking and cracking in the party timbers.

This comes as no surprise. It is not a pleasant sound for the Free Democrats (FDP). Is it wrong to dramatise the wrangling and the walk-outs in the FDP?

Should Franz Josef Strauss' unfriendly words about the CDU and its new line as the Opposition not be overestimated?

These are the bitter-sweet pills which are being dispensed automatically by spokesmen of the parties. But words cannot achieve anything.

Thorough-going changes to our social structure, a change of political trends, the first ever SPD Chancellor in the Federal Republic and the FDP in a left-wing coalition in Bonn all contribute to the side-effects each of the parties is feeling.

In recent weeks the whole world has looked on in awe as the new Opposition formed up. But is it not striking that no one is prophesying the downfall of the CDU, although such prophecies were bandied around every day ten years ago by people looking forward on to the post-Adenauer era.

Nowadays no one is bandying such statements. But this does not mean that the CDU has overcome all its problems. If and how it masters them will only be seen in two years at the earliest.

Do Franz Josef Strauss and the relationship between the CDU and its Bavarian sister party, the CSU, belong to the burning questions in party politics today?

In the last few days many people seem to think this was the case after CSU party chairman Strauss publicly attacked the CDU for its inept style. Christian Democrat leaders have smoothed over his words glibly, but it is an open secret that the forty and fifty-year-olds on the Opposition benches are growing irritated with Strauss.

This could lead to an explosive situation which would cripple the Opposition. Many CSU men know this. Amid all the pride in Bavaria that Bavarian clocks do not only run differently from those in the north of this country, but also tick louder, they will presumably be able to prevent the party tearing itself to shreds.

The relationship between the CDU and CSU is no problem, but at the moment Franz Josef Strauss is. He is now 54 years old. He is as ever a piece of Bavarian baroque, at one and the same time a highly intelligent man and a representative of the people.

But what is his future? It may well be that Strauss is giving very serious thought to this question. For one thing he is hampered far more than many people suspect by his broken arm which has taken a long time to heal.

Nobody has stated expressly that Strauss should become the parliamentary party chairman of the CDU/CSU. To the majority of CDU members of the Bundestag the thought that he could one day be their Federal Chancellor seems far less likely than ever before.

Is the CSU party chairman once again toying with the idea of striving for the government office in Munich which would not be easy for him to attain and which he tried for once before in 1962? Nobody knows. Strauss is keeping quiet about it and is very testy.

The Free Democrats' problems are far from secret. They are being shouted from the rooftops.

Before the election the problems were walk-outs in Lower Saxony; recently it has been largely squabbles in Schleswig-Holstein, the desertion of officials in Bavaria, who joined forces with the CSU and exclusion of the parliamentary party chairman in Bremen from the parliamentary party which have caused all the trouble.

The party has not that much more left to lose. Nevertheless, here and there the party's masonry cracks, crumbles and falls apart.

Certainly it would not be very accurate to draw a parallel with the Deutsche Partei, since this only had the road to the right that it could have taken. But there is a striking similarity with the way the Deutsche Partei fell apart at the seams.

Parties are a means, not an end. It could be that the FDP troika of Scheel, Genscher and Mischnick are reminded of this fact of political life sooner than was thought. They have now reached the goal they set themselves. But for their party none of the problems have been solved. On the contrary they have been aggravated.

As a result of its election losses the FDP has financial problems. At the moment the party is living in constant fear for its own existence. Is its right-wing position in the left-wing Bonn coalition with the SPD the road to salvation?

Willy Brandt advised Walter Scheel to win over the independent middle-classes from the CDU and might have sympathy and understanding for this.

But those FDP members who call themselves progressive and brought the party only losses at the elections think differently.

With both wings malcontent there is no joy for the FDP apart from having three cabinet ministers.

The situation should be resolved before the next general elections. Long before 1973, in fact before a year has passed we should know whether it is also creaking and cracking in the SPD timbers.

*Georg Schröder*

(DIE WELT, 3 December 1969)

# Lowering the voting age to 18

In the race for the honours of lowering the voting age from the present 21 years to 18 years of age the CDU has increased its lead over the government.

The CDU decided two days before the SPD/FDP to draw up a bill to this effect and this was given its first reading in the Bundestag on 28 November and has been passed on to the department of justice on to the committee for home affairs.

The bill drawn up by the government parties concerning the voting age has the same content as the CDU's but is suffering from a handicap of time since the Bundesrat must approve it before it can be passed on to the Bundestag.

Minister of the Interior Hans Dietrich Genscher, as the Minister responsible for this bill, was decisive in his attitude towards the CDU's proposals. He only commented on very few remarks and welcomed the preparedness shown on all sides of the Bundestag to accept this change to Basic Law.

The question whether the lowering of the voting age should also involve lowering other age limits in civil and criminal law cases will also be discussed. This was arrived at by unanimous decision.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 November 1969)

# Women in the sixth Bundestag

## FEWER FEMALES IN GOVERNMENT

Now that places have been allocated in Bundestag committees it is possible to study the new female image of the sixth Bundestag and compare this with earlier Bundestags and foreign governments.

There has been a landslide of CDU women in the seat of government, but the picture is different in the SPD and FDP. There are one or two top positions held by women, but this cannot hide the fact that in this country as in others the number of women in the government is going down.

Liselotte Funcke (FDP) has taken her place on the highest ranking seat, the vice president's, in the Bundestag. She exchanged this for the position of acting chairman of the Finance Committee, which is again held by a man.

Liselotte Funcke has been for twenty years in parliaments, firstly in North-Rhine Westphalia, where she was from 1950 to 1951, and then in the Bundestag. She has been a constant member of the FDP squad.

There are two other female members of this squad in the Bundestag. At first Dr Hedda Heuser had to remain outside, since she was placed lower down the lists.

Liselotte Funcke has taken over an unfeminine duty in that she must stem the flow of manly conversation on the subject of parliamentary reform.

The new house rules for length of speeches are controlled by lights, red, amber and green on the speaker's table, limiting members to fifteen minutes and cabinet ministers to 45 minutes.

But right from the start the new Lady President was in an awkward position, since her party colleague Walter Scheel covered the lights with his documents so that the brakes could not be applied to his speech.

She again found herself in a quandary when there was an exchange of words between Franz Josef Strauss and Josef Ertl in the particular dialect that distinguishes Bavarians from other people.

She decided to clamp down on this and was probably regarded as an interfering Prussian by the Bavarians.

She will have to use all the tact in the world and a great deal of quick-wittedness in future parliamentary reform debates. During question time she will be called on to decide in a flash what the true content of a question is before there is an avalanche of further questioning.



Liselotte Funcke, Bundestag Vice-President (Photo: dpa)

In the first few weeks of the new Bundestag a lot of attention has been paid to the two women parliamentary state secretaries, Katherina Focke (SPD) and Brigitte Freyh (SPD) as well as officiating state secretary, Hildegard Hamm-Brücher (FDP).

Looking back over the history of Bonn it will be noted that as early as the first years of the fifties there was a woman state secretary. On the foundation of the Family Welfare Ministry, Gabriele Wülker held the position for a short time. When she left in the next year there were consequences.

The usual excuse, also used by men, that is to say ill health, was employed to good effect by Chancellor Adenauer. From then on the post of state secretary was a man's preserve, as far as Adenauer was concerned.

At the outset the fifth Bundestag had 36 female members out of a total of 518 members. At the end it had 43. Thirty-four women have entered the sixth Bundestag, 18 from the SPD, two from the FDP and 14 from the CDU/CSU.

In the parliamentary party presidiums there are seven women, of which three are SPD members, three CDU/CSU and one FDP. In 1965 there were only four with two each from the SPD and the CDU/CSU and none at all from the FDP.

In the last Bundestag the top position in the Health Ministry was held by an SPD woman member and apart from her there were five female acting committee presidents. But now there are none.

The age of women in the Bundestag is on average between 45 and 55, though there are some female members above and below these ages.

One thing that has remained fairly constant is the fact that women members tend to work above all in the social welfare and cultural sectors of politics.

Once again there are no women in the Defence and Transport Ministries. The Foreign Affairs Commission which has also been largely a man's preserve has been taken over by retired cabinet minister Aenne Brauksiepe.

With an eight per cent female membership the Bundestag is far above the international average. Even so the Supreme Soviet has a thirty per cent female membership, and the German Democratic Republic's Volkskammer has 27 per cent women members. Sweden's two-chamber system has 10.6 and 14.6 per cent female members and Finland comes next with 13.5 per cent women members.

France and the United States have the fewest women in their governments, with two per cent each.

Female ministers are the exception rather than the rule, and this applies all over the world. Before 1933 there were none in Germany. After 1949 there were three in Bonn. At the moment there is only one, Käte Strobel (SPD).

Great Britain, the land where female suffrage and emancipation was born leads the world with seven ministers, of whom one is in the cabinet.

*Key L. Ulrich*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 3 December 1969)

■ HOME AFFAIRS

# Social welfare policy problems still unsolved

## ARENDT PRESENTS REPORT TO BUNDESTAG COMMITTEE

Handelsblatt

A report on future government intentions in the social welfare sphere has just been given to the Bundestag committee for Labour and Social Regulations by the Minister of Labour Walter Arendt.

His action, continuing the pattern of his predecessors at the beginning of their periods of office, is beneficial. It gives an opportunity of defining aims in social policy and examining what is said in the government statement and what concrete aims are to be pursued.

Two areas are touched upon by the government proposals. They deal first with individual improvements in the present productivity law, though these improvements will not form a common foundation for a completed overall plan. Secondly efforts have been made with respect to the legal system, that is the labour and social codes.

On thing is missing and that is an overall plan for social policy which is indispensible today. Or, to put it into material terms, the issue of social reform.

There is continual confusion in this sphere. The 1957 reform was not a social reform but only a reform of social security. This is indeed an important part of social welfare reform but should not be identified with it.

Social reform is the systematic development of social legislation in the light of social change. All legislative measures must be included in a large, comprehensive framework which must first be brought into existence. Past governments have always approached this problem. One of the main ways to make further progress in this field is the social welfare survey and budget. Unless these two factors are introduced and adapted to present circumstances social reform as a permanent challenge will not be realisable.

This aspect of the overall reform is not treated fully in Walter Arendt's statements. The government must make its position clear here. The government statement and Arendt's speech are inadequate. The Minister announced that he would give the Bundestag a mid-session survey of social welfare proposals every year and also interpret his policy to the Bundestag's expert committee at regular intervals. There is a faint hope that people will take this opportunity to consider what social reform actually is.

The individual proposals announced are not new. There is to be an amendment to Factory Law, a law to guarantee the settlement of basic pensions in the welfare of war victims. Together with this there will be a new procedure in the raising of pensions, using money from the stock market via a credit institute commissioned by the government.

There will also be an amendment of the second law on the accumulation of wealth in which it is proposed to raise the tax-free allowance on the Capital accumulations Programme from the present 312 Marks to 624 Marks and prevent any drawbacks in the social security law.

Examination will also be made of the changes necessary in the Reich Insurance Law so that the pension insurance by points announced in the government statement can be introduced. Ot is proposed to give those insured under this scheme a constant review of payments and claims in the form of regular account statements.

Experts are not agreed on this point. Many of them are of the opinion that the increased use of computors makes this sort of measure superfluous. But, they claim, the present administration is doing nothing to keep the few top computer men in the Ministry. We will see how true that is.

An expert commission for the sphere of Labour regulations will be convened in the first half of 1971. This commission will consist of seven representatives of science, six representatives concerned with negotiating wages, three legal representatives and two representatives from the Federal states. The commission is to advise the Federal government in the reform of collective and individual labour regulations.

### Standardisation

A further commission of experts is to be convened to standardise social law. There has been a parliamentary bill since 1959, at any rate for the Labour code.

It is not quite clear what people mean by the social code. Perhaps they mean the revision of the first section of the Imperial Insurance Law. As welcome as these legal proposals are, they do not release the government from its duty to make clear the main points of the social policy it is pursuing. The issue of social reform is still to be discussed.

*Antonius John*

(Handelsblatt, 2 December 1969)

# Prisoners to receive just rates done for work

Prisoners should be paid for wo[rk] done as in the free economy so lon[g as] this does not contravene the condit[ions] of punishment.

This unanimous recommendation w[as] made by the recent conference of the Bundestag commission on criminal se[n]tences in Hamburg.

The commission has been given the task of drafting a Federal Law on Criminal Sentences which is to come into force in 1971.

The recommendation means a decisive change in applying punishments. Un[til] now prisoners' work was always considered part of punishment. Talking to journalists Professor Rudolf Sieverts, chairman of the commission, said, "Prisoners re[c]eived a wage only as an act of grace, not as pay for work they did. They and their families were excluded from social security. The famillies were therefore also punished."

According to the commission's recommendations, based widely on the res[ults] of a commission set up by Peter Schulz, Hamburg's Senator of Justice, prisoners must work and the state must provide work for him.

Professor Sieverts announced that the minimum wage would be 75 per cent of the local rate. If his performance merits it, the prisoner will receive the full local rate and more.

Out of his wages the prisoner will pay taxes and contribute to social security. He must also pay for the cost of his imprisonment at about six Marks a day. On top of this it is planned to charge rent of ten per cent of his *total* income.

This will be at least thirty Marks a month. A reserve fund, or as the commission calls it, settlement money is detained.

(DIE WELT, 29 November 1969)



# The outspoken Gräfin

## DARING POLITICAL OPINIONS



"On horseback into Kompromisslosigkeit" was the caption in an issue of the American news periodical *Time* in September 1963 underneath the picture of Marion Gräfin Dönhoff who was at that time head of the political department of the weekly newspaper *Die Zeit*. The caption linked her flight on horseback from East Prussia with her journalistic work.

Using the same laconic pithiness the periodical described the essence and appearance of one of the most expert journalists of recent years: "The outspoken Gräfin".

On 2 December Marion Gräfin Dönhoff, for the last two years chief editor of *Die Zeit*, celebrated her sixtieth birthday.

If "uncompromisingness" means that journalists and editors, especially the head of a liberal editorial staff, throw chlichés overboard, print the truth even if and precisely because it is painful, explain situations paying no attention to incorrect and dangerous taboos and present a picture of the world as it is and as it is developing and not as the writer would like to see it, if all this is true then "die Gräfin" is uncompromising.

And if uncompromisingness means defending the liberal, democratic constitutional state as the basis of a modern industrial society disregarding the wrongly conceived view of adapting a newspaper to the market, if it means putting Europe above its constituent nations, solving the German Question politically and retain an open, unbiased mind on developments in the German Democratic Republic and Eastern Europe, then this



Marion Gräfin Dönhoff (Photo: stern)

woman is uncompromising with her correct Prussian sense of duty, her developed sense of integrity and hopes for the chances of a credible policy.

Thank goodness that she is uncompromising, thank goodness that she sets standards not only for the newspaper of which she is a head but also for the honest, democratically inclined journalism of the Federal Republic in general.

She was probably not prepared for her journalistic career when she had to give up the administration of her family estate at Friedrichstein in East Prussia in 1945 and ride 1,250 miles West. But this woman with an economics degree from the University of Basle must have been prepared for the political necessities in post-war Germany.

Marion Gräfin Dönhoff has never wanted to forget East Prussia to which she dedicated her book *Names that I no longer hear* in 1962. But journeys through Europe, Africa and America and finally in the resistance group around Count Lehndorff have made her see once and for all that the concept of homeland has nothing to do with narrow-minded nationalism and that this nationalism must be overcome if the world is to have a chance to survive.

Working in the editorial staff of *Die Zeit* since 1946, she has struggled and written uncompromisingly for this chance. She denounced the wretched Cold War and the social restoration of the Adenauer era, she travelled in the GDR and never stopped condemning political prejudice.

She has made herself a target for attacks. But nobody could afford to say that she is an illusionist. She might well make false judgments – and she has made false judgments, but her opinions have always been too sober and well-considered for even her boldest proposals not to have contained a large foundation of acceptable reality. She may have at heart the vision of detente brought about by political reason but sh was never a dreamer. She has remained a daughter of a house that produces politicians, generals and land-owners, people with an idea of what was politically possible.

Marion Gräfin Dönhoff considers and writes what she believes to be politically possible. Often other people have not dared even to think what she proposes. And because too many people for too long a period have not dared to think of what is politically possible, especially in the Federal Republic, her criticisms have been extremely pointed and her journalistic results far-reaching.

In 1939 Carl J. Burckhardt, the Senior Commissioner of Danzig, wrote to her, "There is an afterwards and in the afterwards you will have a great role." This important historian was right as in so many other cases. Perhaps one reason is because Marion Dönhoff, the outspoken countess, never wanted nor was ever able to be a Cassandra or a Praeceptrix Germaniae. She remained sober in her Prussian manner, open to the world and capable of weighing up issues. This weighing up of issues leads her to daring political opinions – and because of this they are never lacking in weight.

*Fritz Hufen*

(Handelsblatt, 2 December 1969)



■ ARMED FORCES

# Give the soldier a sane status in society

## UNDERSTANDING AND RECOGNITION CALLED FOR

There have been several basic changes [in] the picture of the German soldier in [the] course of the last few decades.

Before the First World War in the eyes [of] their contemporaries soldiers stood at [the] top of the social pyramid. During the [We]imar Republic the Reichswehr, [10]0,000 strong, was, at least from the [pur]ely military aspect, select. During the [Na]tional Socialist era the importance of [th]e soldier was at first extolled then [pe]rverted.

And today? There is now widespread [re]jection, or at least indifference, towards [th]e Bundeswehr. Remarks are to be heard [su]ch as, "I don't like soldiers" or "I don't [lik]e the Bundeswehr."

This is in part obviously an after-effect [of] the post-war years when war experien[ce]s and "re-education" lead to rejection [of] any soldiering activity. And the young[er] generation grew up in this atmosphere. [A] lot of them are still sick to the teeth of [th]e military and tend to see every officer [or] N.C.O. as an unpleasant contemporary. [The]y transfer their aversion to the uni[for]m to young soldiers who perhaps do [dis]like wearing it.

With this degree of reservation that it [ha]s plainly feel the Bundeswehr finds it [dif]ficult to withdraw from its state of [iso]lation. A section of the public has [for]gotten or simply does not want to [re]cognise that it was the voters them[sel]ves through a majority in the Bundes[ta]g who created the Bundeswehr in the [mi]ddle of the fifties and gave it its [fun]ction.

The Bundeswehr was set up because [th]e Federal Republic decided to take over [its] share of the defence of the Western [wor]ld. The Bundeswehr is thus nothing [oth]er than a normal institution of a [sov]ereign state accepted as perfectly nor[ma]l elsewhere. Obviously it is not easy [for] many citizens to accept the Bundes[we]hr for what it is, to conceive it as a [rea]lity and accede to the majority deci[sio]n.

And because the Bundeswehr realises [th]at in its turn finds it difficult to find [th]e inner balance it needs. The Bundes[weh]r is insecure as tradition here is often [bro]ken, becaus it has suffered such [terr]ible abuses, because no new guiding [line] can be found at a moment's notice [an]d it is not certain of the support of the [po]pulace.

On top of this traditional military [vir]tues hardly fit into the world accus[tom]ed to affluence and the way of [thou]ght conditioned by affluence. In [con]sequence there is visible unease not [onl]y in broad sections of both commis[sion]ed and non-commissioned officers [bu]t also among conscripts who suffer [fro]m the lack of recognition paid to their [mil]itary service and the false estimation [of] their role as the country's defenders.

As the Bundeswehr is the result of a [pol]itical decision it is also a duty of [pol]iticians to try and achieve a better [rel]ationship between the Bundeswehr and [the] rest of the population. Without civil[ian] support the Bundeswehr is unable to [fulf]il its function and the military side [alon]e cannot create this support.

The supreme political organs still do [not] do enough nor always the right thing [to ra]ise the esteem of the modern soldier [amo]ng the public, strenghten his self-con[fide]nce and achieve the correct public [app]raisal of service in the armed forces, [anch]ored in Basic Law as the duty of every [F]ederal Republic citizen.

It would help the Bundeswehr if the [F]ederal President took the first con[ven]ient opportunity to add to what was [alre]ady said at the time of the "Knight's [Mo]ve" military manoeuvres and thank [the] soldiers in the name of the state for their service and say a few words on the necessity of defending one's country as well as the significance of military service in a democracy.



Recruits taking the oath over the Federal Republic flag (Photo: Archiv/dpa)

Soldiers need help in their own peculiar dilemma. In what other trade is a person trained and at the same time told that he must make his contribution towards ensuring that what he learns is never put into practice Soldiers have all the more right to claim public attention as the Bundeswehr is not an alien body in the midst of the people but a body consisting of our own sons and brothers.

The throw-away remark that the Bundeswehr would be overrun by the East Bloc when it came to the crunch also does little to achieve good relations between armed forces and citizens. This judgement is unfounded as taking all in all and in spite of many drawbacks in the framework of Nato the Bundeswehr is fully able to fulfil its function. It is also forgotten that since the existence of Nato the East Bloc has not tried to extend its military sphere of influence into Central Europe. The alliance has thus already fulfilled its function.

Finally people should not talk glibly of the Bundeswehr as a necessary evil. Nobody refers to the fire brigade, police and doctors in this vein. They protect against evils such as fire, crime and sickness in the same way as the Bundeswehr would protect against enemy attack. But in a democracy this protection can only be carried out if defence aims are taken seriously by the whole population, especially by the young.

Nobody is demanding enthusiasm for the Bundeswehr. The only things expected are understanding and recognition of fact. To master all functions and difficulties society and armed forces, civilians and soldiers must be identified with one another.

*Wilhelm Gradmann*

(SUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 21 November 1969)

# Schmidt appoints new Defence Ministry press officer

RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG

Ignoring his statements on troop training instructors it can be said that Defence Minister Helmut Schmidt's first tentative steps in his new office have made a good impression on members of the armed forces, officers and ranks.

Helmut Schmidt was also well advised to appoint immediately Colonel Carl-Gero von Ilsemann, formerly commander of the second armoured brigade in Hildesheim, as press spokesman in the Ministry of Defence.

Von Ilsemann is highly regarded in the forces. He has the confidence of the Inspector-General. He is a man of "inner leadership". And, not least, von Ilsemann is considered to be a representative of the modern type of Bundeswehr staff officer. On this type are focussed the hopes of younger officers.

The newly appointed press officer at the Defence Ministry feels no loathing for cultivating contacts and doing public work. On the contrary, he has a lot of understanding for this. Members of the Bundeswehr who have followed his military career are convinced that Helmut Schmidt has made a good choice.

Since his appointment as Minister of Defence Schmidt has shown great discretion in public. He is preparing his reform proposals for his Ministry and the armed forces in complete silence but they are none the less purposeful.

This is a style that impresses soldiers. They believe that grievances should be recognised and righted and not talked away. It seems that Schmidt is on the way to come to grips with those problems. Von Ilsemann will be an important companion for him on his way.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 26 November 1969)

# Re-formed chain of command in the Army

First details of the reform and reorganisation of the Army have now been announced by the Defence Ministry.

The reorganisation had become necessary because of the financial situation of the armed forces and also because of experiences and findings of the past few years. The Commander of the Army, Lieutenant-General Schnez, picked as examples Soviet airborne operations during the occupation of Prague, the use of helicopters in Vietnam and experiences in tank defence in the Arab-Israeli war.

Instead of the originally planned 353,000 soldiers the army today has only 314,000 men at its disposal. One and a half million reserve troops must be added to this figure. In future they will be playing a bigger role in defence plans.

Every year 292,000 men in the reserves will be called to training. Those who have just been discharged and are fit for service within a short space of time will receive particular importance and will be used for special functions.

The reserves are able to train 8,000. From 1972 onwards every reserve officer can reckon on being called to training for 28 days in every two years. Non-commissioned officers and the ranks will be called to practice for twelve days.

Schnez firmly denied that this could lead to the accusation that the Federal Republic was a nation under arms. The reserves, he said, made up only one per cent of the population, while the corresponding figure in neutral Sweden was ten and in Switzerland eight per cent, not to mention figures for countries in the Eastern bloc.

In future defence plans concerning the army the strip of territory along the demarcation line will play a greater role than previously. Compared to the conditions on Lüneburg Heath, territory in the south of the country and in the mountains of the Federal state of Hesse are little suited for the use of tank armoured units. Instead the use of light fusilier brigades is planned. They will be specially equipped with anti-tank weapons and helicopters will make them more mobile. In future a larger number of helicopters will be at the disposal of the three corps.

Lieutenant-General Schnez said that reorganisation and rationalisation was linked with an increase in security, fighting strength and deterrent effect. According to these plans the Army will in future be organised into twelve armoured brigades (previously 13 and a half), twelve brigades of armoured guards (previously fifteen and a half), six fusilier brigades (formerly two), three airborne brigades and another three armoured regiments as well as six squads of home guards.

The fire power of the artillery will be considerably increased. Rocket launchers will also be used. Armoured flak is to increase protection against low-flying aircraft. Amphibious vehicles and helicopters shall make the Army more mobile. There should be an improvement in the hme guard following the fusion of territorial defence with the Army.

Divisional organisation is simplified and units ware being made more efficient so that they are better equipped to carry out their task of guaranteeing the freedom of operation to Nato troops in their rear.

Finally an extended network of depots will enable the Army to reduce the number of supply lines, some of which are cumbersome and unwieldy, and streamline the units. A spokesman at the Defence Ministry announced that this reorganisation had already begun.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 29 November 1969)

■ THEATRE

# Fritz Kortner versus Goethe

## 'CLAVIGO' AT THE HAMBURG SCHAUSPIELHAUS

Goethe's tragedy *Clavigo* can still be performed. Its situations of conflict have retained their credibility over the space of over two centuries.

Twice deceived love, hesitation between caution and the brutality of an ambitious man and extinguished passion as the cause of the fall to ruin are all credible today.

Fritz Kortner's production in Hamburg's Deutsches Schauspielhaus showed that their was still fire in the play, a product of Goethe's youth, even though this new production failed. It was Kortner's failure, not Goethe's. The audience experienced the paradoxical situation of a producer's outstanding qualifications leading the producer himself to ruin.

Kortner lost his sense of values. His attention to the smallest details proved his undoing. Goethe's play had its origins in what can almost be termed a whim. It was not a stroke of genius like *Götz von Berlichingen* that preceded it. Apart from the facts that are still extremely interesting today there is a modicum of sentimentality, sensationalism and high-mindedness. This demands not only identification but also a strict hand to efface the pathos and scratch away the patina. This hand was lacking.

Thomas Holtzmann in the title role and Rolf Boysen as Carlos helped give the production dimensions as far as the roles were concerned. In the dialogue between Carlos, Clavigo's mentor and tempter, and the hesitant Clavigo himself on whether to marry or repudiate Marie Beaumarchais it approaches a successful performance of *Faust* or *Hamlet*.

It was comparable to the Mephistoteles scene. Should Clavigo obey the voice of his tempter or his own inner voice that Carlos tries to stifle, claiming it is an obstacle to his future greatness? There are still more scenes, highlights and performances of this standard.

Anyone who compared the play with the original text will soon have found that gesture does not aid the word but has emancipated itself. Kortner has built the production on gesture, on what lurks behind the actual text or on whà be thinks lurks behind the text. Often a space of time would pass before a word was spoken. Silent and precise painting in of details gave tension to the forthcoming words and roused the audience's appetite.

Two aspects of the evening were tiresome and caused the failure of the production. First the method already described was practicised with demoniacal possession. There was no change in tempo nor varying stress on the word. The second point was the sentimental ending with its tiring detail and involuntary comic effect. The coffin, chorus of mourning women, funeral procession, darkness, death-knells and pomp of grief finally had the effect of making the audience rebellious and provoked catcalls. It was easy to forecast the chorus of booing that would break out when the producer, now almost eighty years old, appeared on stage.

But many positive sides of the production fell victim to this expression of displeasure. The main person affected was Krista Keller who really succeeded in the role of Marie as seen by the producer, a role of a girl crying, despairing and dying of a broken heart.

After the glamour of the curtain calls and the sensational booing it was difficult to remember the great performances in a production that had failed.

*Wilhelm Jacobs*

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 November 1969)

Rolf Boysen (left) as Carlos and Thomas Holtzmann as Clavigo in Goethe's play (Photo: Rosemarie Cl...)

# Bayreuth festival to open with 'Tristan'

The 1970 Bayreuth Festival opens on 24 July and continues until 27 August. Thirty performances are on the programme.

Although the new production for 1970 will be the *Ring of the Nibelungen* the Wieland Wagner production of *Tristan* has been chosen for the opening night. Karl Böhm will conduct.

On the next day follows *The Mastersingers of Nuremberg* (the Wolfgang Wagner production).

Then comes Wolfgang Wagner's new production of the tetralogy. It will be conducted by Lorin Maazel who has already conducted the performances of the Ring during the last two years.

The series of premieres ends with August Everding's production of *The Flying Dutchman* and *Parsifal*, conducted by Pierre Boulez who refused an offer to come last year.

(DIE WELT, 18 November 1969)

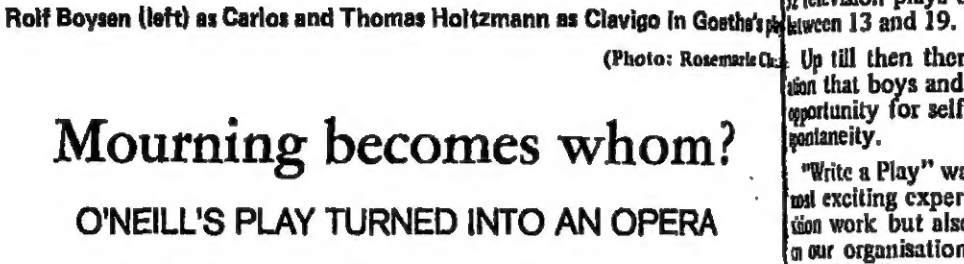
# Exhibitions for Beethoven year

Next year sees the 200th anniversary of the birth of Ludwig van Beethoven. To celebrate this the cultural department of the Foreign Office plans to cooperate with the Institute for Foreign Relations in Stuttgart and well-known Beethoven experts to provide a large and a small exhibition of the life and work of the composer together with concerts, tape-recordings, records and films.

A large exhibition, fitted with hi-fi, equipment, will open in Bonn in March, before moving to Britain in the summer and Sweden in the autumn.

A smaller exhibition on the Beethoven theme will be prepared and appear in sixty embassies, consulates and legations of the Federal Republic abroad from the middle of next year.

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 27 November 1969)



# Mourning becomes whom?

## O'NEILL'S PLAY TURNED INTO AN OPERA

Eugene O'Neill's version of the Atreus tragedy takes place at the end of the American Civil War in 1865. This must have been one of the reasons to offer a new example for the genre of literary opera and at the same time was obviously a temptation to adopt the musical style of the nineteenth century.

*Mourning Becomes Electra*, an opera by the 37-year-old American Marvin David Levy, had its premiere in the Met and has now appeared for the first time in Europe at Dortmund. This opera can be called a typically American opera.

But it is a wonder that this version found such admiration from an audience in this country. The final curtain was greeted by thundering applause. Perhaps the reason that the audience reacted so enthusiastically is what it imagined it had just seen an opera that was contemporary and yet not repellent.

Levy is a master of his trade. He has an excellent understanding of how to make colourful music, from both soloists and complete orchestra, give the mood and illustrate the action. The ear is provided with an abundance of music and the noisy melodies lull the audience. The only advantage to be seen from this that the libretto — only a poor shadow of the O'Neill original — cannot be understood.

Levy could not think of much more than a tiring, monotonous collection of notes. He covers the proverty of substance with incursions into the past, quot... many composers though the passa... never sound as if they come directly fro... another composer's pen.

Death and murder play a constant ro... in this work. Electra is left behind alo... and willingly goes to the grave after he... father and his rival have been killed a... her mother and the son have taken th... own lives. The composer thus tries t... make a musical leitmotiv out of th... weeping, wailing and gnashing of teeth.

Basically there is only one convincin... passage in the opera — its end. Whe... Electra puts up the shutters of the hous... after her melodically penetrative lame... the orchestra plays soft music, dyi... music, an echo that is not only impress... but also sincere as opposed to loquacio... Otherwise only thinly concealed bore... comes out of the noise.

The European version is 90 minute... shorter than the American original. B... this is of no use at all. The shortening... the opera only resulted in a long drawn... compression of the powerful tragedy. Th... whole is reduced to a repetition of th... death scenes.

Levy's opera is based on the op... form. But it is doubtful whether... interpretation more in the style... O'Neill's work would have been able... quell the above criticism. Hans Hartle... production was oddly gauche and ... direction of the ensemble w... embarrassingly pathetic. Only the fi... scene was good where Electra retu... umpretentiously though proudly to ... gloomy house that Hainer Hill had b... to look impressively moudly and mig... at the same time.

In the title role Colette Lorand attra... ed the audience with her musical por... and expressive acting. Joy McIntyre ... the mother showed herself to be a pow... fully dramatic soprano and tenor Guill... mo Sarabia as the son showed acting ... and fine use of voice. True to ... Howard Vandenburg remained pale as ... rival. Wilhelm Schüchter conducted ... great enthusiasm and joy but unfortunat... ely he tended to coarse realism and ... standard volume.

*Wolf-Eberhard von Lewinski*

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 November 1969)

A scene from the opera 'Mourning becomes Electra' (Photo: Walter Kirchberg)



■ LITERATURE

# Young people write for television

## OBSESSED WITH THE IDEA OF DEATH

**For the second time Süddeutscher Rundfunk station has organised a competition for up and coming television writers, "Write a Play". Response to this has been unusually good. The head of Children's Television at the Stuttgart studios, Elisabeth Schwarz, gave this report on the competition.**

When we started the competition, "Write a Play" we did not suspect that in the course of eighteen months 2,000 manuscripts would land on our tables, and that we would embark upon the adventure of producing and transmitting 32 television plays by young people aged between 13 and 19.

Up till then there had been no indication that boys and girls would seize the opportunity for self-expression with such spontaneity.

"Write a Play" was not only one of the most exciting experiences of all our television work but also had a certain effect on our organisation. The editorial staff was enlarged, young film and theatrical people were taken on, and our house directors held debates about the material we had received. Set designers, cameramen and even our television drama department took an interest.

The young authors themselves offered technical and dramatic advice, asked if certain settings could be built to their specifications and if the number of people on the staff in an important scene could be increased. They made all sorts of enquiries and demands without any shyness. This is the most direct contact we have ever had with out viewers.

It is astonishing how instinctively these young people have used the medium of television, exploited its possibilities and discovered its limitations.

In the first of thee competitions there was a substantially larger proportion of stage scenes, whereas this time almost all the action is filmed and most of the material has been recorded on location and not in the studios.

Camera techniques and the clarity of expression of these budding young writers is very encouraging. This second competition shows that the young writers have surmounted the chief fault of the first, that is to say the way they harked back to theatrical techniques, particularly the single room, where all the action took place and which had some special significance in the plot.

This time the whole breadth of the young people's lives has been taken into the plays they have written. This development can be attributed to the work of Herr Karasek who has given a lot of advice to the young authors.

Constructional errors in converting ideas to a form suitable for the small screen hardly occur at all. Our wish that the young people should write about their own experiences, problems and ideals rather than their attitudes to the adult world was in the main understood and complied with.

The outcome was dynamic. The young writer gave vent to all their emotions and seemed to offload all the burdens they had carried silently before. They portrayed situations in which they felt they were not understood.

Their main theme was criticism of the adult world or to be more precise difficulties within the family, at school and at work.

Frankfurter Allgemeine ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

The chif criticism is against the habit of television viewing the family, the inability to switch off, the lifeless dialogue in front off the glowing screen, the endless quarrels about which programme should be watched and the television suppers, so unlovingly served.

The young people do not overlook the fact that they are sometimes guilty of similar lack of consideration when they play records too loud.

After the generation gap the second most common theme was sex. Plays on this theme reflected with exactitude the particular problems of people in the writers' age group with regard to sexuality. The young authors have portrayed difficulties and taboos which are normally only confided to scientific experts.

What they do not do is present those problems in the cliché form which is so common.

These young writers, left on their own, have felt their way through their problems and tried to resolve them themselves which brings us to the third most common theme in the competition: attitudes towards death. They rummage through the rag-bag of life and particularly the younger ones seem willing to give it up and die rather than to grow up into the triviality and hypocrisy of the adult world. This theme is treated dramatically by the 14 to 18-year-olds and many of their plays are inspired by it.

In many cases it must have been a great relief to these young people to unburden their souls of the nightmares which had haunted them by writing about them and seeing them performed. This year the theme of death has taken much greater prominence than in the previous year and there have been other notable trends. Political commitment, conscientious objection to military service and rejection of every form of political manipulation and exploitation has become much more common, and the whole competition has taken on a much more political air.

The sex theme has maintained its place of importance and its scope has been extended with the introduction of some works on homosexuality.

The theme of relationships with members of the same sex is treated and in one or two plays disappointment is expressed when one of the partners turns his attention to the opposite sex.

### No laughter

Fanatical, fantastic and futuristic themes occur, giving the competition a colour which was scarcely noticeable in 1968. Only one thing is complete missing: gaiety.

Of the plays submitted not one raises a laugh.

We have decided after much arguing and discussion to put on the 20 plays which in our opinion are the best. On each programme two plays will be presented. The next broadcast will be on Saturday, 1 December at 3.15 p.m. Filming is in progress and the young writers are staying with us as guest to 'supervise' the productions.

Seldom if ever has our work in television given us so much pleasure and enjoyment.

*Elisabeth Schwarz*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 28 November 1969)

# A living monument to a great poet - Heinrich Heine

An arrow in the building of Düsseldorf's State and City Library directs visitors to the Heine archives to Heinrich Heine's work-place.

On the writing desk in the work-rooms there are piles of books, journals, manuscripts and copies. This is where the 17 volume historical-critical edition of Heine's collected works is being produced under the direction of Professor Manfred Windfuhr.

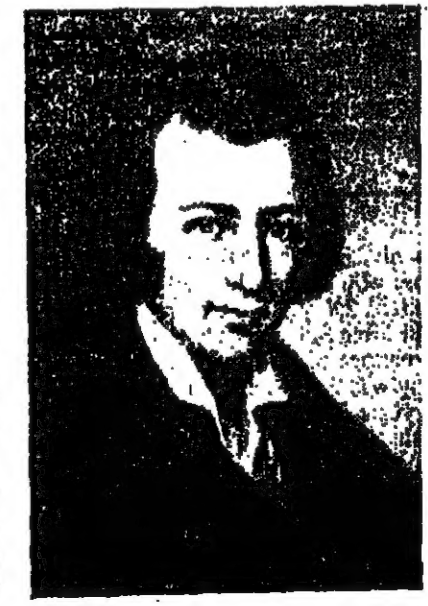
The first volumes are due to appear in 1972 and will be published by Hoffmann and Campe in Hamburg.

In the neighbouring room there is the massive Heine Library including everything written by the poet and publications on his work. Added to this there is the complete range of foreign editions in 31 languages.

The exhibition rooms have the atmosphere of a museum containing pictures, busts, manuscripts, notes, letters and publications from the Heine collection. These include portraits of Heinrich Heine by Oietz and Gasser, line-drawings, a bust by Schmieding done in 1906, pictures of Heine's parents and the poet's death-mask. The last mentioned bears moving witness to the terrible physical suffering of the poet in the last ten years of his life. (He died in 1856.)

Valuable manuscripts are often regrettably on poor quality paper and written in corrosive ink, which has not preserved them well. There are also hand-written notes of composers who have set Heine's poems to music, including Liszt, Mascagni, Marschner and Wolf.

It would be incorrect to think that Düsseldorf, Heinrich Heine's native city, has no other monument to its famous son than the house where he was born in Bolker Strasse. The Heine archives are a unique collection of which Düsseldorf can be proud. They contain well over 4,000 tomes and special printings of essays.



(Photo: Ullstein)

The poet's personal papers are of great value. They contain in all 3,466 manuscript sides of which 1,908 are in Heine's own hand and the rest written by secretaries and largely corrected and completed by Heine himself. In addition there are 105 of Heine's personal letters and 782 letters which had been sent to him.

The value of the Düsseldorf collection is even greater since it contains almost 50 per cent of extant Heine manuscripts which are of great value for research workers.

The second largest collection of Heine's work is in the Paris Bibliotheque Nationale which has 25 per cent. Further impressive collections of Heine's works are in America at Harvard and Yale universities and in the Pierpont Morgan Library.

The remainder is in several small and middle-sized public and private collections. It is remarkable that research on Heine is not conducted centrally but is being carried on in three separate cities, Düsseldorf, Paris and Weimar.

It is still impossible to unify these research projects. Work has been going on in Weimar since 1956 to produce an historical-critical complete edition of Heine's works with Marxist overtones.

The beginnings of the Düsseldorf Heine archives are closely connected with the hotly discussed plans for a Heine monument. These plans go back to 1887 when a committee was set up in Düsseldorf to erect a monument to the poet and a collection was started. The Empress Elisabeth of Austria came forward as a great admirer of Heine and proposed to finance the monument herself. She had to withdraw this offer on a wave of indignation when opponents of Heine in Germany rebelled against the idea of putting up a monument to the man who "despised his Fatherland, the throne and the church and the creator of so many frivolous love-songs."

Plans for a monument came to nothing. Kaiser Wilhelm II acting through his Minister of the Interior forced the Mayor of Düsseldorf from the committee for the Heine monument.

With the funds from this abortive scheme the present Heine archives were set up in 1904.

Leipzig bookseller Friedrich Meyer offered Dr Nörrenberg, the curator of the Düsseldorf State and City Library, 12,500 gold Marks to set up a Heine library. This included 1,267 tomes with some editions of Heine's works which were very rare as well as pieces which had been written about him and copies of newspapers and magazines containing poems and articles about Heine, criticisms of his writings, memoirs of him written by his friends and acquaintances, literary histories including him and anthologies of his poems.

Interest has grown and is still growing in this poet. Düsseldorf's greatest loss came in 1966 when a large collection of Heine writings went to Paris. This collection would have given Düsseldorf 75 per cent of Heine writings. But the Heine collection in Paris is being made available to researchers in Düsseldorf.

*Herman...*

(Hannoversche Allgemeine, 18 ...)

## EDUCATION

# The educated want to have further education

Answering a survey, one half of those people employed in the academic profession admitted that they would like to receive further education.

This shows a gap in the educational system that is soon to be closed by means of correspondence and television courses.

Under the auspices of its Centre for Inter-disciplinary Research, a body dealing with problems affecting more than one subject, the University Television Working Group of the University of Bielefeld invited representatives of universities, broadcasting services, scientific institutions, the ministries of education and the various subjects involved to a largescale discussion at Rheda Castle.

Lectures, discussions and working groups enabled participants to gain a general view of the state of correspondence and similar courses in he Federal Republic and abroad. They then tried to work out possible ideas for an open university at Bielefeld.

After a comprehensive survey of all plans developed in the Federal Republic and a critical discussion of them given by K.F. Göltz of *Handelsblatt* L.J. Issing of the University of Würzburg spoke of experiences with university television in the United States. Scientific investigations came to a negative conclusion about

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the efficiency of television as an aid to learning. This resulted in a trend towards centralisation of production work at American universities and the erection of videotheques.

Professor Dohmen and Dr Rebel of the National Institute of Open Studies at Tübingen lectured on courses over mass media and the use of media such as lectures, text-books, records, film, radio and television in education.

Dr Oehler of Düsseldorf discussed the opportunities of open study from the point of view of educational planning and Dr Ludwig Huber of Bielefeld spoke of possible contributions a university could make towards the development of open study.

The entry of sixth formers into study was the first crucial point of the congress. The example of "bridging" courses in mathematics showed that the difficulties arising from the differing methods in school and university mathematics could be overcome by making clear the typical methodical procedure in mathematics by modern teaching methods. It was possible that sixth-formers gained not only the knowledge needed for the study but also insight into university mathematics that would have been strange to them and at the same time test their suitability for study of mathematics.

While discussion on the possibilities of open study — defined by Professor Dohmen as stimulated and guided study without the direct presence of a teacher — moved in the realms of theory the questions of contact study was the central concern of the congress. Contact study includes not only further training within the framework of the chosen profession but also further education linked with promotion possibilities or a change of profession. Before starting a course of this type the student should if possible attend a short introductory seminar at a university.

Some stimulus is needed for a form of study of this kind, in view of the personal sacrifices connected with it. And this is to be provided by radio and television broadcasts.

Participants at the congress came to the unanimous conclusion that reasons of cost would prevent those interested in open study from having a fully programmed syllabus at their disposal. They would have to make do with half programmed syllabi or syllabi composed according to objective yardsticks. This was thought to be adequate.

Furthermore there should be conferences at regular intervals where participants in the courses meet under an experienced person to receive and carry out set work.

Encouraging experiences were reported from courses for the further education of teachers organised by the National Institute of Open Studies at Tübingen and various radio and television stations, either singly or in cooperation with one another.

Attempts will be made under the auspices of the Centre for Science and Professional Practice in Bielefeld to develop plans for the introduction of open study in the Labour Department of Literature and Linguistics, in the subjects of mathematics, law and probably sociology and education. Main emphasis will be placed on contact study.

For the first time in this country a university wants to try and develop new ideas for the academic sphere in cooperation with all the disciplines. This will occur as early as the planning stage in cooperation with the various professional groups, scientific institutions and broadcasting stations when they will try to make use of experience already gained.

Even though discussion still moves in the sphere of theory the work at the University of Bielefeld is a hopeful step forward.

*Karl Friedrich Göltz*

(Handelsblatt, 25 November 1969)

## Development aid centre in Berlin

The foundation stone of a new training centre for the Federal Republic's overseas development service has been laid in Berlin.

The centre should be ready in the first half of 1971, offering places to seventy people cooperating in the development aid programme and attending a three month preparatory course for their work before departing for the developing countries.

The new centre will contain lecture halls, language laboratories, working facilities as well as four blocks of living quarters — each to accommodate eighteen participants — and a house for administrative personnel.

The Federal Ministry of Economic Cooperation has put forward 2.7 million Marks for the first stage of construction.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 22 November 1969)

## Eight new universities for North Rhine-Westphalia

Eight new universities are to be set up in North Rhine-Westphalia by 1975. Seven of these universities will concentrate on the educational side and train teachers for all types of schools.

The universities will be located in Münster, Cologne, Bonn, Aachen, Dortmund and Bielefeld plus Duisburg as the new University of the Rhine in which Wuppertal and Neuss will be included and Düsseldorf will cooperate.

A university of more traditional stamp with the emphasis on medicine and science will be founded by the state government in Essen.

The universities specialising in education will have the status of full universities. Existing teacher training colleges will be incorporated into them.

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 27 November 1969)



(Photo: dpa)

## Rolf Kreibich new president of Berlin's FU

Voting for the first university president in this country at the Free University of Berlin ended with the election of a left-wing candidate forwarded by students and assistant lecturers.

Rolf Kreibich, a 31-year-old assistant lecturer in sociology gained 61 of the 14[illegible] votes of the transitional council. His opponent, former rector Professor Hans-Joachim Lieber, gained 49 votes.

The election took place away from the university and under extensive police protection. According to university law the president's period of office lasts seven years. Re-election is permitted after the seven years are up but a two third majority in the council can relieve the president of his office before the period is over. Motions aiming at a postponement of the election were rejected.

A few weeks ago the convening session of the transitional council was twice prevented from taking place owing to interference by student groups. Members of the council were prevented from leaving the meeting hall and threatened. It was not until a week later that the transitional council meet once again. This time the meeting place was not announced in advance.

But the central electoral executive did not obey the appeal of the governing body of the Free University to postpone the elections as they said that an attempt to split the university was to be feared.

This committee on which politicians are represented had stressed during an extraordinary session that the two candidates for election were so strongly supported by the political wings that "harmful polarisation" had been caused.

The new president of the Free University announced that he wanted to carry through the formation of the departments catered for in the University Law. He also announced that the disputed committee for public order would be recomposed and the Public Order Law amended.

Kreibich says that the most important task was to pursue further democratisation of the university. He expressed the hope that the conservative professors would not carry out their threat and respond to his election by leaving the university.

The new president of the Free University also spoke on the question of possible police intervention in the university in future. He hoped to be able to convince sections of the student body that certain actions were not compatible with the aims of university reform. He added that police must be used when in spite of rational discussion events were to be feared where people might come to harm.

(Kieler Nachrichten, 25 November 1969)

## Students rarely change universities

More than two thirds of all students remain at the same university throughout their course of study.

This is one of the findings of an investigation by the Bavarian Statistics Office on changing universities and courses of study.

The investigation took place during the winter term of 1966 and 1967 and the findings have now been evaluated.

It was discovered that 23.6 per cent of students in this country (not counting those just starting their studies) have changed their university once, 5.9 per cent twice and 1.6 per cent three times or even more.

Prospective lawyers (40.9 per cent), students of the arts (40.6 per cent) and economics (38.6 per cent) proved to be particularly footloose.

In the scientific and technical faculties only 19.4 and 10.5 per cent respectively changed universities. The investigators attribute this to the more strictly regimented organisation of studies and the shortage of places in these disciplines.

But economic considerations may also play a role here. Conditions in the parental home of science and technology students are on average worse and do not permit a move to more distant universities.

Of those studying at Bavarian universities in the 1966/67 winter semester — new students are committed once again — 18.5 per cent had changed their subject during their course of studies. Of this total 88.7 per cent had changed their subject once, 10.3 per cent twice and one per cent three times or even more often.

Those students who change their subject once do it on average after 2.8 years of study, after about five or six semesters. Those who change their subject twice do so after 2.4 years on average and then again after 3.8 years of study. The average passage of time for a triple change of study was 2.5 years, for the first change, 3.7 years for third. One interesting point is that the change from the subject originally chosen does not occur until after five semesters.

What subjects are involved in these changes? The most striking aspect of the investigations in Bavaria is the broad flow of students of all disciplines into teaching posts at elementary schools. This accounts for 12.9 per cent of all people who change their studies. Twenty-two per cent of students at teachers' training colleges began their studies at a university.

The findings of this investigation provide important material for planning at universities and the organisation of studies.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 27 November 1969)



## MEDICINE

# New methods of plastic surgery

### PLASTIC SURGEONS MEET IN STUTTGART

"Plastic surgery can help replace almost anything that our patients have lost. Only their ears must be intact if possible."

This was said and proved by Dr H. Reichert of Stuttgart's Marienhospital at the eighth congress of the National Association of Plastic and Restorative Surgery in Hamburg.

Skin and gristle transplants from a patient's ear permitted treatment of even widespread and complicated damage on other parts of the head and face to complete cosmetic satisfaction, he proved.

A composite graft of this type, transplanting both skin and gristle demand great care and experience. Any skin transplanted onto the damaged area is provided with oxygen and nutritional substances through exchange of body fluids and penetration of tiny blood vessels not only from the edges of the wound but also from its heart.

The situation is more difficult when both skin and gristle is transplanted. The exchange of oxygen and fluids is only possible from the sides. The layer of gristle cuts off the sensitive composite graft from any supply of oxygen or nutritional substances from below.

In spite of this fact experts at Stuttgart were able to report that doctors had now managed to master these difficulties by a series of tricks. For example by freezing the transplanted substances the oxygen need of the transplanted tissue is sharply decreased with the result that the transferred piece of skin and gristle stays in place in spite of the poor supply of blood and oxygen. At the same time this process increases the circulation at the edges of the wound so that the multiplication of cells and the healing processes are set in action.

Another trick has enabled doctors to

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improve considerably the chances of a composite graft healing. They do not cover the damaged area with tissue taken from another part of the body but insert this under the wound with the aid of a thin perforated sheet. In this way the composite graft can also receive nutrition from secretions from the wound that seep through the perforated sheet. When the wound and granulation is removed together with the sheet about two weeks afterwards the transplant has normally stayed in place undamaged under its nutritional layer. Cosmetically too results of this method are satisfactory.

Not only the gristly framework of the nose but also missing eyelids can be replaced in this way by using a composite graft from the ear. No damage is done to the ear at all. It is also possible, if necessary, to obtain additional gristle from the costal cartilage. Occasionally it is also found necessary to make a the transplant first from the ear to the temple and then only later use it to replace the eyelid.

Dr Schwenzer from the Würzburg maxillary surgical hospital showed that it was possible to make ordinary skin change its normal functions by changing it into a kind of mucous membrane. According to Dr Schwenzer even more serious damage to mucous membrane, in the oral cavity for example, can be covered by skin transplants taken from other parts of the body. Occasionally there are initial signs of irritation but after that the transplant becomes accustomed to the new, damp environment and sebaceous glands and the roots of down present over nearly all the body suspend the functions inappropriate to their new location.

There is however no genuine metamorphosis of skin into mucous membrane. But healing after plastic surgery of this type is particularly good. The temperature in the oral cavity and the antiseptic effects of saliva result in a speedy completion to the processes of regeneration.

Dr Geldmacher of the Surgical Hospital of the Universities of Erlangen and Nuremberg showed how important it was to attend to injuries and, in particular, burns on the hands as soon as possible. It was especially important with children who had received severe damage to the skin of their hands by touching hot articles or through scalds. The formation of scars and shrivelling could later cause crippling in the hands that would make any gripping motion impossible. Complete removal of the scar tissue and replacing the skin with a glove-shaped transplant grafted from the body could in many cases restore the normal use of their hands to people injured in this way.

Specialists were not however in agreement whether it is actually advisable to fix the necessary transplants over serious damage with modern synthetic adhesives. They suggested it might be better to remain with the sewing technique that takes longer but is safer.

(DIE WELT, 25 November 1969)

## Examine children for sciatic luxation

Demands were made at the opening ceremony of the tenth congress of the Professional Association of Orthopaedic Specialists, held in connection with the 10th medical refresher course of Giessen University's medical faculty, that every child between the ages of three and six months should be examined by an orthopaedist for sciatic luxation.

This sad complaint is completely curable only within the child's first year. An examination of this sort should be made compulsory in the same way as smallpox vaccinations.

There should be a general examination for changes of shape, troubled growth and functional complaints during the further growth of the child, especially in its third and fourth year.

Genuine healing prospects in spastic patients— continually on the increase— exist only in the first two to three years before patterns of movement have finally settled. Early diagnosis is therefore particularly important though it is difficult and demands the cooperation of a paediatrician.

Dr Hubert Waldmann of Karlsruhe, the chairman of the Professional Association, demanded a larger number of hospital beds for orthopaedic purposes. Compared to other countries in Europe the Federal Republic had a large number of beds available. The total figure was perfectly adequate. But there was, he said, a shortage of beds in orthopaedic wards because the hospitals were obviously not organised according to a just system of priorities.

Waiting lists at orthopaedic hospitals are never shorter than six months and are often as long as three or four years.

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 21 November 1969)

# First diagnosis most important

### AIM TO GET THE PATIENT TO TALK

Nature is lavish with illnesses but sparing with symptoms. Many illnesses conceal themselves unnoticed behind symptoms that also lead the doctor astray. At the ninth congress for Bavarian doctors specialising in internal complaints, held in Munich, Professor H. Franke of Würzburg said that in his search the doctor needed the shrewdness of a sleuth.

The best primary diagnosis is always provided by the five senses, especially hearing. When the doctor gets the patient to talk of his previous medical history the way in which the report is made often leads the doctor to recognise the complaint.

Illnesses have their moods and in no way proceed according to the text book. They cannot be recognised by superficial and prejudiced examination. There are indeed similarities with crime detection methods. The doctor who first takes the case determines the line of future examination.

Professor Franke told the congress of work done by the University of Erlangen's hospital. In 1967 they admitted 250 patients with stomach cancer. In almost half the cases doctors who had previously treated the patient had made a wrong diagnosis and treated the patient for gastritis or a stomach ulcer.

In internal medicine — in spite of the computer — thorough anamnesis still ranks way in front of other investigational findings, including laboratory data. This fact arrived at by medical men who are sympathetic to the computer is not intended to reduce the importance of laboratory tests.

But these investigational methods can be improved still further. Many methods are now rated differently than previously. That also proves that they must not be regarded so highly as the far less changeable five senses.

If a patient complains of fatigue, sensitivity to cold, retardation, an increase in weight or lack of interest the doctor will immediately think that the thyroid gland is not functioning fully. He will rarely be wrong in this diagnosis.

Nervousness, loss of hair, increasing appetite and struma are symptoms of hyperthyreosis, an overfunctioning of the gland. But at least three of these symptoms must be present.

A goitre alone is not sufficient as evidence, said Professor Börner of Würzburg. Its appearance is not a sure sign of hyperthyreosis. Earlier generations of doctors overestimated the value of a goitre as a guiding symptom.

When consideration of previous medical history has passed satisfactorily and clinical tests have been made doctors

Münchner Merkur

must always bear in mind with complaints of the thyroid gland that the results of the tests can be adulterated by the effects of hormones in women taking the pill as well as by the effect of any drugs and medicaments containing iodine.

"Enteritis regionalis, an intestinal complaint, is at first glance similar to appendicitis and a sixth diagnostic sense is needed to prevent the confusion. The course of the illness is characterised by pains in the right half of the abdomen and a temperature. The chronic condition is accompanied by weakness, loss of weight and a slight temperature. Abdominal pains occur shortly after meals and during defecation.

Dr Strik of Würzburg said that the length of an illness went up with the age of the patient. Treatment, primarily rest and a fixed diet, is not the best solution. But when causes are unknown effects are difficult to combat.

(Münchner Merkur, 24 November 1969)

# One child in eight is sick at birth

Hannoversche Presse

One child in eight born in the Federal Republic is not healthy. Every year in this country ten thousand children are born who suffer serious injury before, during or shortly after birth, causing them to be handicapped for the rest of their life.

There are 200,000 mentally or physically handicapped children aged up to sixteen living in the Federal Republic today. They need constant care and cost on average 14,000 Marks more a year than healthy children.

The Foundation for the Handicapped Child has just organised a discussion in Bonn on "Prevention, early recognition and early treatment." The foundation believes that a large part of these injuries could be prevented or mitigated. In a statement it said that it wanted preventive measures to reduce the figure of injuries at birth.

Spokesmen for the two-year-old foundation, run mainly on private donations, said that there are about one hundred preventive centres in the United States and these were founded with the assistance of donations from the population. Switzerland has already 24 establishments of this type but there are few in this country, examples being those in Hanover, Munich and Wiesbaden. A few others are under construction.

(Hannoversche Presse, 22 November 1969)

## THE ECONOMY

# Farmers' pay and market prices - oil and water!

Let us consider the matter from a theoretical point of view. In a free economy the price of an article has a dual role.

In one respect it controls supply since high prices stimulate production, whereas low prices have the opposite effect.

Secondly it determines the income of people who are part of this production process. For the industrialist's profit, wages and salaries must be earnt in accordance with current market prices.

Both functions work towards the same end. Unfavourable prices not only discourage production but they tempt people to leave the branch of industry in question, since earnings there are not good.

In this way the highly desirable process of constant change is completed with constant readjustment to new circumstances.

If viewed correctly this double function of prices holds the key to our understanding of what is needed in agrarian policy. Meantime everybody is aware that we have evolved a pitiful system for the protection of agriculture within the European Economic Community (EEC).

The British are quite right when they object to this condition of entry to the Common Market. Their system is better in that it does not use the market price as an instrument for subsidisation.

Prices for agricultural produce in Great Britain are among the lowest in the world. Additional payments to farmers come from taxes.

The advantage of this, the British have found, is that they can carry on a fairly free trade in agricultural produce abroad. And above all prices are low and food is cheap.

In the EEC we have gone the other way. Farmers still receive state aid at quite a high level direct from the government. But they are subsidised for the high prices of their produce.

A refined system of guaranteed purchase by the state at firm prices, with watertight systems of plugging gaps at the borders ensures that prices for agrarian produce within the Common Market are fixed at a far higher level than world market prices.

In the EEC butter brings in about six times as much as it does on the world market.

In the Common Market the consumer and the tax payer both help pay the farmer's wages, whereas in Britain it is only the tax payer.

This means that our agricultural prices are influenced by income, that is to say they are based on what the farmer is to receive as payment for his labours.

This is where the insoluble problem of the dual function of prices comes in. For instance the price of grain, seen from the point of view of what the farmer should earn and the effect that this price will have on future production, is quite false.

Agricultural prices are far too high to bring supply and demand into line. We are standing helpless faced by mountains of surplus wheat, butter and sugar.

The EEC agricultural market is knocking the nails into its own coffin, by constantly over-producing.

At the moment nobody is able to come up with a panacea which will cure all these agricultural ills.

But some progress would be made in this direction if only the formula were adopted which says we must consider subsidies to farmers on the one hand and the level of agricultural prices on the other hand as two separate entities.

Only when these have been separated in the EEC – as is the case in Britain – will we be free to set the prices we wish. At the same time there will be freedom of movement in the decision how much money will be given to farmers, outside the scope of the market.

The farmers' unions will fight against a solution of this nature. They consider subsidising by increased prices to be far more equitable than subsidy by revenue means, since this is calculable to every last penny, halfpenny and farthing.

But there is no other way. Nothing can be done to help our farmers and our rural economy over the high, or at any rate, higher prices. These lead to a flooded market, reminiscent of the unhappy experiences of the sorcerer's apprentice.

There is a constant objection that farmers try to counteract low prices by over-producing. Unfortunately official sources have encouraged farmers to act in this way. But this is only a short term way for them to keep their heads above water.

In the long run low prices lead to a cutting of production in the agricultural sphere as well, as long as they are low enough.

Britain's solution, keeping agricultural prices at the level of the world market, will probably be a long-term aim.

For the time being it is sufficient if we separate the unfortunate combination of desired income for farmers and level of agricultural prices.

The market must be brought under control and then it will be seem what the farmer should be paid. After all he is not just producing meat and vegetables, but is carrying on a profession which has been handed down and developed over centuries.

*Jürgen Eick*

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 25 November 1969)

# New record for car production and exports

The Federal Republic motor industry reached its highest ever monthly production figures in October this year with a record 372,057 vehicles.

This figure was 15.3 per cent up on the figure for the same period last year in a month with an equal number of working days.

Private car production was up by 14.9 per cent with the trend towards the larger car remaining.

The growth rate for cars in the 1.5 to 2 litre range was 86.7 per cent. On the other hand production of cars in the one to 1.5 litre range dropped by 21.9 per cent.

In the ten months from January to October this year overall vehicle production rose by 16.3 per cent on the same period last year. There was a 15.9 per cent increase in private car production with 2,120,000 vehicles rolling off the production lines.

Growth rates for production of larger vehicles range between 34.4. and 156.7 per cent. Lorry production increased by 15.1 per cent in October and by 18.4 per cent over the ten month period.

Exports for October, standing at 207,360 vehicles, are also at a new high. Exports were up by 8.9 per cent on October 1968.

But the quota of exports compared to total production was down to 55.7 per cent (59 per cent) from the previous year's figures 56.4 per cent (60.7 per cent).

Overall figures for exports between January and October increased by 8.1 per cent to 2,190,000.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 25 November 1969)

## INDUSTRY

# Bonn unwilling to ease shipbuilders' problems

Claims from the shipbuilding industry for special aid to counteract the effects of revaluation have fallen on deaf ears in Bonn.

The Ministry of Economic Affairs is adamant that the purpose of the change of parity was in the main to protect the purchasing power of the Mark and to create economic stability without causing stagnation.

Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller has said: "Wherever the alteration to the exchange rate produces difficulties in a company's viability in the face of its competitors this must be accepted."

"It would be contrary to the whole idea of revaluation if its effects were to be neutralised by means of auxiliary aid to branches of industry."

Schiller added that the government was well aware that in certain sectors of the economy there would be difficulties coping with the effects of revaluation. He said Bonn would keep a constant watch on the coming adjustment process and discuss the situation obtaining with the branch of industry in question if any undesirable economic consequences should arise.

At talks in Bonn intended to sound out the situation representatives of the shipbuilding and dock-workers' industry, led by Paul Voltz, the Chairman of the Federal Republic Shipbuilding Industry's Union, it was pointed out that with the Mark being 9.3 per cent dearer for people wishing to buy with other currencies a burden was being put on this country's shipbuilding industry which could not be borne.

Costs are rising in the industry, owing to the introduction of continued wage paying during absence for illness, wage tariffs and the higher cost of raw materials. There has been a 25 per cent rise in such overheads.

In fact this development has led to a situation where foreign contracts for building new ships cannot be dealt with since revaluation.

The emissaries from the dockyards travelled to Bonn with relatively peaceful intent. Their aim was to see that every opportunity offered by the shipbuilding commission of the European Economic Community as a recommendation should be used to the full.

These make the provision that in member countries of the EEC subsidies can be offered at up to ten per cent of building costs.

As a result of this provision on the one hand excessive State aid can be kept in check and on the other hand unified conditions of competition are made possible.

The government of the Federal Republic has not yet ever taken advantage of this provision. It is obvious that there are still no moves in the Economic Affairs Ministry to help this country's shipping industry in this manner.

Added to this the new (seventh) docks programme is not yet in force. When this is in action it will make credit for building ships for export two per cent cheaper than the pesent rate.

This programme, which is expected to work at a level of 1,500 million Marks for a period of three years, is necessary for the shipbuilders to be able to plan ahead.

If Bonn is not listening to the shipbuilders' pleas it is thought by Paul Voltz to be because the wharves have order books filled until 1972 and in some isolated cases until 1973.

The question of full employment therefore does not occur in this branch of industry at present.

It seems to have made no impression in Bonn that in the shipbuilding industry it is quite normal to have order books full as much as two years in advance and that moves should be made now to secure contracts for 1972 and 1973.

When the Economic Affairs Minister and Senators of the four Federal states with sea coasts or inland harbours discussed this problem they set up two commissions to deal with the consequences of revaluation as they affected the docks and seafarers.

The results of their deliberations should be on hand before 15 December. Those members of the commissions who belong to the SPD find themselves in a difficult position with regard to the line taken by Karl Schiller.

The arguments they make on behalf of the shipbuilding industry do not exactly tally with government policy.

In the long run the situation is not too bad for the shipbuilding industry in this country, despite everything. A further increase in the volume of world trade can be counted on and means of transport will be in heavy demand. So heavy in fact that it is unlikely the capacity of dockyards in the Western world will be great enough to cope with requirements.

This situation is aggravated by the fact that Japanese shipyards will find it harder in future to cope with shipbuilding orders.

But the main concern for this country's docks at present is to obtain contracts for 1972 and thereafter.

Paul Voltz plans to take up this matter with Bonn and feels sure that the government will not be able to ignore the shipbuilders claims for much longer.

(DIE WELT, 26 November 1969)



Howaldtwerke-Deutsche-Werft shipyards in Hamburg (Photo:Conti-Press)

# Industrial films past, present and future

"Film festival" usually conjures up the idea of stars and starlets, premieres, mink and chinchilla, shapely legs and décolleté But this is not always the case as was proved at the tenth International Industrial Film Festival, which took place this year in Berlin.

Once again there was keen competition, hard advertising and a zealous round of talks carried out soberly and without the usual trappings that one expects in the cinema world.

There was little place for phoney sentimentality at this film festival either. Money was at stake, and where money is at stake cosiness goes by the board.

The money was not only destined for the pockets of the men who produced the films. It was destined for the economy, for financial reasons were the backers of these films. This was more or less a celluloid self-portrait of industry.

This is quite right. After all a business concern is not meant to be a charitable organisation, showing cultural films.

It is not just at random that industrialists have chosen the big screen as a means of publicising their work and products. The industrial film is an important, and as its backers maintain a relatively cheap means of public relations and advertising.

Scientific tests have shown that a person watching a film which is psychologically well-made learns about twice as much about the subject in hand as a person who is presented with a pamphlet or handout.

As far as cost is concerned some idea can be gained from the release to the press. If a company spends 400,000 Marks on making a film and the finished product is seen by a million people, each advertising "recipient" has cost the firm only forty pfennigs, that is to say less than it would have cost merely for the postage of a brochure.

According to the Federal Republic Industrial Institute about 2,500 industrial films have been made by firms, industrial unions and public authorities in the years between 1959 and 1968.

Of the 16 countries taking part in this year's festival in Berlin, showing a total of 120 films the largest contingents come from this country and from Italy, each of which is exhibiting 15 films.

Average production costs for a film are 100,000 Marks, which means that in this country about 250 million has been paid to make industrial films. This figure is doubled when copying, publicity, prelease and sales are taken into consideration.

So in the last ten years nearly 500 million Marks has come from this country's economy for the making of these films.

The quality of these films is good and is improving all the time, as the past nine festivals have gone to show. Of the 184 prizes awarded at the festivals 37 went to film producers from the Federal Republic. This puts this country in second place behind Great Britain which has received 42 distinctions.

Experts at the festival in Berlin think that in future, more money still will be spent on this medium of publicity.

The reason they give for this forecast is as follows: "The solution of economic problems is only possible if people are made aware of the perils of making a blunder in industry."

Whatever they may mean by this, so much is true: the degree to which a society embarks on the adventure of progress depends on how well members of that society are informed of what is going on around them.

It is evident that the industrial film helps in this respect.

This is nothing new. The first German industrial film is thought to be that made by the Reichspost in 1922. The first ever known industrial film is thought to be: "La Sortie des Usines Lumière". This showed workers at M. Lumière's factory going home. The strip of film was only 60 feet long and lasted scarcely one minute. M. Lumière's camera was incapable of taking more film.

Modern technology has made it possible to take films several miles long and lasting about 44 hours.

*Hans Ziegler*

(DEUTSCHES ALLGEMEINES SONNTAGSBLATT, 30 November 1969)



# 25 countries exhibit nautical equipment in Hamburg

Four weeks after Christmas the largest dry-land "regatta" of Europe begins in Hamburg. The doors of the Federal Republic's International Boat Show are opened on 24 January 1970.

This is the tenth time that this exhibition will take place in the Hanseatic sea port.

It has already been sold out for months. Five hundred firms are taking part, exhibiting over 900 boats and yachts, not to mention motors and accessories.

Over 25 European and overseas countries are taking part, making the show more international than ever before. Several companies which neglected to apply for a stand in time have been disappointed, owing to lack of space.

They will probably have more luck in 1971 when there will be two further exhibition halls with a total surface area of around 7,000 square yards.

The present accommodation in Hamburg's "Planten un Blomen" has a surface area of about 40,000 square yards.

In recent years the number of visitors to this exhibition has risen steadily. At the 1969 show it had climbed to 150,000.

In order to cope with this year's expected rush the organisers have decided to spread the show over ten days for the first time. This will mean that there are two weekends when the show is running.

(Handelsblatt, 26 November 1969)

The government of the Federal Republic is slamming on the brakes at present. It is braking harder than could have been expected at first, when it seemed filled with the desire to travel far and wide to beautiful lands.

It must brake if it is not to skid off the winding road that is a stable economic policy. The sharp bends of the economy can be deadly if taken too fast.

Walter Arendt's failure to secure a Christmas bonus for pensioners was the first sign that the government was touching the brake pedal.

But the first time the SPD/FDP coalition really trod on the brake was when the Cabinet decided to hold government spending in check for the time being.

This basic decision will be enforced until next year's budget has been formulated and medium term finance planning has been roughly outlined.

It is quite understandable that Finance Minister Alex Möller and Economic Affairs Minister Karl Schiller have immediately spoken up on this theme. They too have taken their feet from the accelerator and touched the brake pedal.

The Finance Minister has applied the threat of using Article 113 of Basic Law which allows the government to overrule decisions of the Bundestag on questions of government spending.

Up till now none of the previous seven Finance Ministers of the Federal Republic has dared to make such a threat.

Karl Schiller also worked a clear threat into his minor stability programme, which was approved at a meeting of 'concerted action' recently. He used the threat of monopoly legislation.

# Möller and Schiller apply the brakes

In addition Schiller has said that the central government will rein in all prices over which it has control and limit all aspects of government spending.

So the government is doing everything in its power to gain control of the economy before it really runs wild. At the moment there is a danger of this happening.

The labour market has dried up, order books in most branches of the economy are full up, wage and salary demands are at a new high, and prices in some spheres are spiralling. Add to this that the effect of revaluation is cooling off already, simply because the change of parity of the Mark came too late.

These are the outstanding aspects of the current economic situation, which may look much rosier than it really is if we do not gain control over it.

No end is in sight for the wages and incomes problems. The coming holiday will just fan the flames. And until at least midsummer 1970 the economy will be suffering from overheating.

Even the most conservative estimates take this line. Möller and Schiller acted correctly when they not only called a spade a spade, but took action. What will be the effect of their two feet on the economic brake.

This question involves more than mere economics and goes deep into the heart of politics. For how will the parliamentary parties react to the problem and to their various attitudes towards it?

How will related organisations outside the government coalition react to the cabinet's words and deeds? Taking the increment in pensions for the war-wounded as an example, it is clear that the ranks of the Social Democrats are not closed in every case. Dr Ernst Schellenberg has come out against Alex Möller.

Their quarrel has thrown new light on the changed situation for the SPD.

As the leading party in the government coalition the SPD make taken greater care than ever not to give the impression that it is just representing a vested interest.

It is only gradually that the SPD should come to understand the conflict between acting in the best interests of the nation and acting as a party political do-gooder. The party will have to conquer this conflict if it is to be successful.

Schiller's dealings with the trade unions show yet again how difficult it is to come to an understanding in one's own ranks on the questions of economic and social welfare policies, or even to meet with understanding in these spheres.

Möller's success or failure will be measured on whether he is able to control this country's finances despite all the circumstances.

Schiller's reputation will depend on the future of his brain-child, "concerted action" and whether he is able to maintain not only its concerted nature but also the "action" side of it.

Healthy finances would be the effective basis for continued economic prosperity, so that our present day economy leads to gains and does not cause losses.

*Hans J Kranz*

(Lübecker Nachrichten, 26 November 1969)

# Chemical industry leaders look at the future

This country's chemical industry has managed to maintain its export position and even expand, and intends to continue doing so, even if this means taking price cuts into account after revaluation.

This attitude in the chemical industry has been backed up by the former industrial union leader, head of Degussa, Felix Prentzel and the chairman of the board of Bayer Chemical Dyes, Kurt Hansen at the annual general meeting of the chemical industry union in Bad Neuenahr, where Kurt Hansen was elected the new President of the union.

In front of 400 union members Felix Prentzel stressed that a stop-go policy would be impossible for the Federal Republic chemical industry which has close ties with the world market.

Nevertheless, he continued, the industry would have to start a tougher plan of campaign on the home market as well following the revaluation of the Mark.

This was even more vital since in the first nine months of this year imports of chemical goods from abroad to this country had risen by 29.1 per cent to 6,500 million Marks worth.

On the other hand this country's chemical exports have risen by 17.9 per cent to 12,800 million Marks. But with a turnover of 37 per cent this is no higher than the export quota which was once reached in the aniline dye factories in the Kaiser's Germany.

Prentzel and his colleagues on the boards of large chemical companies were in almost total agreement about the after-effects of revaluation.

But there was agreement that viability must be maintained by making the sacrifice of swallowing up half the revaluation rate, that is to say by cutting prices.

Prentzel warned of the possible effects of the union's demands for annual wage increases of eight to twelve per cent. The chemical industry must view this wage trend with the utmost concern, since the industry can no longer boast of being one of the fastest growing branches of the economy.

(DIE WELT, 28 November 1969)

## COLLECTIONS

# Veteran cars in Karlsruhe's Transport Museum

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Karlsruhe has the kudos and Stuttgart collects the tax, Chief Burgomaster Klotz wryly comments whenever Carl Benz and his motor cars are mentioned. But over and above the kudos and the commemorative plaque another, far more imposing tribute to the memory of Benz was recently opened.

Carl Benz was born in the Karlsruhe suburb of Mühlburg and learnt his trade at Durlach before designing his first motor car in Mannheim in 1886. On 26 November 1969 Chief Burgomaster Klotz opened a transport museum housed in a disused radio components factory.

Officially it is still termed "Preview of a Transport Museum." On the two floors of the factory buildings that have so far been renovated only part of the almost unbelievable treasures collected over the years by the prime mover, retired teacher Emil Reichert, can be shown.

Roughly 300 veteran cars and 500 motor cycles tucked away in old brewery cellars, barns and sheds are waiting to be exhibited on a grand scale. There are even ten old locomotives rusting away in a shed belonging to a disused gasworks.

Reichert visualises a museum in which all modes of transport from shipping to space travel are represented. For the aviation section Emil Reichert has already taken out an option on a Junkers JU 52. "All it needs is to be collected."

For the time being, though, the air, though, the air, sea and space transport sections consist only of pictures, while only model railway engines are on show. On loan from Karlsruhe University, they are extremely valuable models too.

The cars and motorcycles on show are lifesize and genuine, though, and in the course of a preview the future overseer of the veterans assures questioners that all vehicles on exhibit are in perfect mechanical order — even though it is hard to imagine some of them springing to life at the turn of an ignition key.

It may still only be a preview of the museum as it will one day look but the collection already in being at Werderstr. 63, Karlsruhe, is still a first-rate show, a kaleidoscope of engineering milestones in motoring history and historic tourers.

Kaiser Wilhelm's hunting car, a 1910 NAG, stands out in bottle green with its outsize bonnet. Another man whose name has gone into history drove a Benz 500 SK opentop with compression engine that can also be seen. It was Joseph Goebbels.

This de luxe vintage model of the thirties has a 4,980-cc engine and weighs over three tons. A 1936 six-cylinder Maybach, a colossus of a car, is about the same weight. A six-seater with partition, it is reputed to have done seven to the gallon. When the museum staff tried to start the engine a mouse's nest shot out of the exhaust with a mighty roar.

Another two giants are on the same floor. They are a Rolls Royce with a silver radiator and headlights the size of soup plates and the magnificent 1939 eight-cylinder Horch with leather seats and partition. The German car is said to have cost 50,000 Marks even in those days.

A Russian Ziz brought over to Kaiserslautern by a Hungarian bandleader in 1958 is of the same price category. It is reputed to have been used by Stalin in 1942. The Ziz is still housed in a cellar but will soon see the light of day.

In comparison the real jewels of automobile history have a graceful, fragile look. There is a 1906 Adler four-seater, a 1909 Opel doctor car and a Safe car built by Süddeutsche Automobilfabrik Gaggenau in 1906, for instance. The Safe's transmission was by way of two vertical discs set against the wheels.

The Karlsruhe museum houses a fair number of engineering rarities, such as a historic Renault with side-mounted radiator and a Monokrad two-seater powered by a Sachs engine and a chain attached to an enormous wheel that towered above the driver's head.

The motorcycle exhibits include a 1920 Megola, the then world record-holder with a top speed of seventy miles an hour. A Morgan racing car of the same period tore down the home straight at the proud speed of 85 miles an hour.

In the cellar, in garages and in the yard many, many oldtimers with names that have long since been forgotten are awaiting their turn. There are tourers and sports cars from Loewe, Zaehringer, Delage, Simpson and Erskine. Under the dust of decades the emblems of Chevrolet, Ford and Adler can also be made out.

Some of them will shortly be on show. Very few exhibits are to be reshuffled. Not all of them, incidentally, belong to Emil Reichert. A number are on loan from veteran car lovers of Karlsruhe Transport Museum Society.

In 1965 Emil Reichert was the initiator of an organisation founded in honour of Carl Benz and Baron von Drais. The society, an offshoot, was set up in 1968 with Burgomaster Walther Wäldele of Karlsruhe as president. Wäldele succeeded in persuading the city council to make a donation of 50,000 Marks towards the construction of the museum, which is now nearing completion.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 25 November 1969)



## Giant tunnel-borer begins work on under Elbe tunnel

On 2 December Cäsar Meister, Hamburg senator of public works, pressed a switch to start the largest tunnel-borer in the world, so giving the starting signal for one of the most interesting construction projects in the country, the new autobahn tunnel under the Elbe.

As the 450-ton device moved into action work began on the first of three tunnels. Bored underground and up to 165 feet in diameter, they will cover a distance of approximately 3,740 feet.

Starting from the south bank of the river the machines will eat their way through the ground at a rate of four metres (thirteen feet) a day.

(Photo: Conti-Pres



## How to get rid of old 'bangers'

Roughly 800,000 cars a year are scrapped in this country, according to the Battelle Institute of Frankfurt, and by 1980 this figure is expected to have doubled.

At a conference on refuse disposal held at Stuttgart University it was pointed out that by 1980 a million Marks or so will need to have been invested in about twenty car-scrapping installations.

The present practice of burning old tyres on open ground will have to be stopped because of the resulting pollution of the atmosphere. A reappraisal of refuse disposal, including the legal aspects, seems necessary.

(Süddeutsche Zeitung, 11 November 1969)

# Peep-shows from magic lanterns to television

## SEEING THE PAST AT FRANKFURT'S HISTORICAL MUSEUM

The whole family is perched in front of the TV set again, it is often lamented. It used to be different. You could at least talk. But now everyone gazes silently at the goggle box.

This lament is based on a false assumption. Television of a sort held entire households in rapt attention two hundred years ago. The delights of the small screen are nothing new.

In great-great-grandfather's days viewers could look at Boston and Constantinople even without the aid of satellites. The snow-capped Alps and the far-off oceans could be seen on a canopy in the lounge.

One day the family could watch with amazement the arrival of the Chinese Emperor in Nanking, the next a bullfight in Seville. The programme could be varied indeed and even in colour!

Frankfurt Historical Museum has an extensive collection of historic peep shows, magic lanterns and the like. Only a few generations ago their optical tricks fascinated viewers.

In the eighteenth century peep shows brought the wonders and sights of the world into the living-room. The latest events may not have been screened live but they were there for the watching in a matter of days or weeks.

The projectors were expensive and mostly found in the homes of the rich but well-to-do bourgeois and flourishing tradesmen could also afford the luxury. The poor had to make do with the occasional visits of travelling peep showmen.

During long winter evenings two hundred years ago looking through the lens at colourful, candlelit etchings and lithographs of events past and present, important buildings and monuments of life in far-off countries was a popular, instructive and entertaining leisure activity.

In the box, which was anything from the utmost in design simplicity to the ingenuity of minor technological miracles, the pyramids, the Colosseum or one of the other seven wonders of the world somehow came to life more than in books.

While the show was on the entire family would sit and watch for hours, breathless with suspense. There were even stereoscopic peep shows.

In the second half of the nineteenth century the famous magic lantern invented by scholarly Jesuit Athanasius Kircher, 1601-1680, came to be of the greatest significance.




For decades no one was able to make anything of the device, one of many technological playthings invented by Kircher. Then, from about 1960, the magic lantern was paraffin-lit. Pictures painted on discs of glass could be shown in public.

Manufactured in long runs, the strips contained not only exciting scenes from far-off countries but also illustrations to fairy tales, novels and poems. There were any number of series of comic scenes and figures too.

Much maligned but undeniably successful; comic strips are by no means a twentieth-century manifestation. The present-day variety have a staggering similarity to the strips screened on white walls a century ago by magic lantern.

Victorian viewers were not prudish either. The Frankfurt museum has any number of spicy Parisian scenes in stock but carefully keeps them out of sight of the general public, who are shown a "harmless" selection. A strange outlook in an age of sex!

With the aid of rotating coloured discs the magic lantern could also convey the illusion of motion. Just as advertisers today come out with new, improved and incomprehensible terms, the latest developments in magic lanterns were given strange-sounding names in order to astound and delight the public.

In 1817 Edinburgh physicist Sir David Brewster invented the kaleidoscope and the dioptical stereoscope, both of which were to become enormously popular. In Paris models the size of cannons were built. So were miniature kaleidoscopes designed for ladies' necklaces.

In the first half of the nineteenth century many well-known scientists dealt with the problem of making moving pictures. Their inventions, such as the stroboscopic disc and cylinder, became a widespread optical plaything but the principles on which they were based laid the scientific groundwork for film and television today.

(RHEIN-NECKAR-ZEITUNG, 22 November 1969)

## MODERN LIVING

# Bonn Center smaller version of Europa Center

STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG

Four hundred miles from Schöneberg town hall governing Mayor Klaus Schütz of West Berlin was not at a loss for a few wellchosen words. "For academics and businessmen who prefer to live in an attractive town I can think of no more pleasant place to recommend than Bonn. Healthy air, inexpensive accommodation, good living and attractive surroundings — everything is suited for a happy and pleasant life."

The reason for this quotation from a travel guide of about 1800 was the opening of the Bonn Center, a smaller version of Berlin's own Europa Center. Klaus Schütz was there to unveil the obligatory Berlin bear, which, he said, is and would be more than a mere symbolic gesture.

One of these days the fifty-million-Mark Bonn Center will be more than "perhaps something like the soul of Bonn" (Schütz). Next to the Berlin bear, sculpted by Rene Sintenis, is a conspicuous aluminium pyramid five times the size of Berlin's symbolic animal. It advertises for an "undertaking with a firm foundation."

The historic words rewarmed by Mayor Schütz had an ironic ring. In order to extract reasonably "healthy air" from the hothouse climate of the Rhine valley at Bonn ninety engines ventilating the Bonn Center by means of 2,953 yards of pipes had to be installed.

The "inexpensive accommodation" in the new 350-bed Steigenberger hotel that occupies five of the 22 storeys is not to be had for less than 55 Marks a head, with a supplement of ten Marks or so for a room with a view of the Rhine.

Prices in the three restaurants, two bars and night club in "rustic chalet style" run by the same group match those of the hotel, while the "good living" is guaranteed by the many shops and offices in the first twelve storeys of the centre. They include, for instance, a fashion boutique run as a hobby by a businessman's wife at which cocktail dresses can be bought for a mere 2,800 Marks.

Two theatres featuring "The Boys in the Band" a homosexual play with all seats at thirty Marks, and "Der himmlische Peloton" (The Heavenly Firing Squad), a play about controversial Bavarian Bishop Deregger, several galleries and a 24-lane fully automatic bowling rink complete the picture.

The "beautiful surroundings" can be seen from a height of 180 feet from the 195,000-cubic-yard concrete and glass box.

Urbane centres can stimulate the entire neighbourhood, the men behind this expensive mini-Manhattan opposite the Chancellor's official residence in Bonn note in a statement to the Press. The Bonn Center is accordingly not to be an ivory tower of genteel abstemiousness but quite the opposite.

"Urbanity includes approval of party politics, forming opinions and reaching decisions by means of dispute and interested controversy. The longing for an unpolitical idyll is the longing for monotonous uniformity and with it Fascism."

Politics can hardly be better described but it remains to be seen whether the foundations are quite so firm as maintained. The political parties represented in the Bundestag have so far denied rumours that they have booked out for long in advance the many conference rooms in the Bonn Center.

(STUTTGARTER ZEITUNG, 25 November 1969)

Bonn Center (Photo: dpa)

# Sweepstake to meet Olympics expenses

Part of the cost of the 1972 Munich Olympics is to be met by a sweepstake, the organisation committee has announced. Ten million tickets at five Marks a time are to be sold each year from now until 1972.

After expenses there will be a roughly 100-per-cent profit but the committee do not expect all thirty million tickets to be sold.

At an optimistic estimate the lottery should earn sixty million Marks towards the cost of organising the Games. Both TV channels are to lend support.

(Handelsblatt, 24 November 1969)

■ THIS ODD WORLD

# Sex advice for young people and adults

## 'PRO FAMILIA' IN OPERATION IN FRANKFURT

Frankfurter Neue Presse

Hans and Ulrike are two young people who have grown to like each other and who now have to face up to the problems of sexual relationships. Hans is twenty and Ulrike is 17. Both love each other so much that the question of sex in their "great love" is an unavoidable obstacle. The two often go to Frankfurt's "Pro Familia" when they are undecided about anything.

Parents aso who have problems and difficulties in their sexual life seek the help of "Pro Familia," which is offered free of charge. Also parents who are troubled by difficulties concerning the sex education of their children.

This association concentrates mainly on sex education for young people and sensible family planning.

"Pro Familia," accommodation is on the third floor of a large old house which is comfortably furnished and made as homely as possible. "We have never sent anyone away who came to us," said the head of the organisation. Dr. L. Schmitt-Schiek. "Even 14-year-olds are given support and advice in sexual matters," she said.

People working for "Pro Familia", energetically defend themselves against critics who accuse them of being Pill-venders. "Of course, we also prescribe the Pill," said Dr Schmitt-Schiek. "But we only do this after intimate talks and medical examinations of the patient."

Apart from the three large consulting rooms the "Pro Familia" house also has doctors' surgeries. These are equiped with up-to-date medical apparatus and are intended to give a woman confidence and reassure her that every thing is for her own good.

Contraceptive methods are not just discussed theoretically. Every woman who is given a means of planning a family is shown every aspect of the contraceptive method and informed of its possible consequences, good and bad, for her health.

All medical examinations are carried out by specialists who put themselves at the disposal of "Pro Familia". Dr Schmitt-Schiek said, "It is one of our main aims in giving advice on family planning to cut back the alarming statistics for abortions."

She added: "Anyone who comes to us expecting advice on how to end an unwanted pregnancy has come to the wrong place." Or course, girls often come to the organisation hoping to procure abortions. In these cases "Pro Familia's" task is to advise and support the girls and convince them that it is best to bring the child into the world.

"Pro Familia" keeps a filed record of every case it has dealt with.

For instance there was the case of 14-year-old Jutta who had certain sexual problems to fight as a result of her early sexual maturity. She could not confide in her parents. She went for a consultation with "Pro Familia" and was told that although she was still a girl she was clinically already a woman.

One married couple came to "Pro Familia" because, as the man said at the consultation, "As far as sex is concerned things have not been going quite right." After an examination and private consultation the couple's problem was cleared up.

It is not very often that the institution receives letters of thanks, but very often couples write and report on the success of their sex consultation. It is quite common for friends and acquaintances of former patients to come to "Pro Familia" at their recommendation.

Not only married couples but also school children and apprentices seek advice. In Frankfurt a good example of how to help and advise young people has been estblished. Under the direction of psychologist Josef Maurer and with the cooperation of doctors problems are discussed in the company of family and friends. Confusion with regard to sexual relationships and questions of contraception are discussed.

Dr Schmitt-Schiek has said that it is essential to promote a self-responsible attitude in young people.

Pro Familia's work is not designed to replace parental sexual education or lessons in school but to supplement these in cases where young people's questions have not been satisfactorily answered in home or school for whatever reason. It is no wonder that almost ten per cent of young people seeking advice are under 18 and twenty per cent under 21.

The head of the organisation has said that the 1,800 cases where advice was given in 1967 are a cause for pride.

(Frankfurter Neue Presse, 19 November 1969)

# Walter Menzl, philosopher extraordinary out to save the world

Frankfurter Rundschau
Unabhängige Tageszeitung

On Monday 24 November at 12.30 pm the world was still in disarray at St. Catharine's Church in Frankfurt.

But fortunately there is someone who wants to alter this: 60 year-old Walter Menzl. Needless to say he needs a little something for his trouble.

He has written his requirements on a white flag: "I need one thousand million over twenty years. With this money I will put the world to rights."

This is the first time Menzl has put himself on show like this in public. Up till now he has worked quietly as an author in his little studio near Lake Constance.

"I have written a philosophy, but it is at present at the headquarters of the underground railway in the lost property office," he said.

There is no lack of patience and stamina in this world-righter. He assures us in all seriousness, "I have already been collecting for several years, thirty to be precise. Everything else do by post."

But Menzl insists that his concern is not supported by the proceeds of begging. The philosophical author complains that he has never had any success because he has never been able to collect the right amount of loose change.

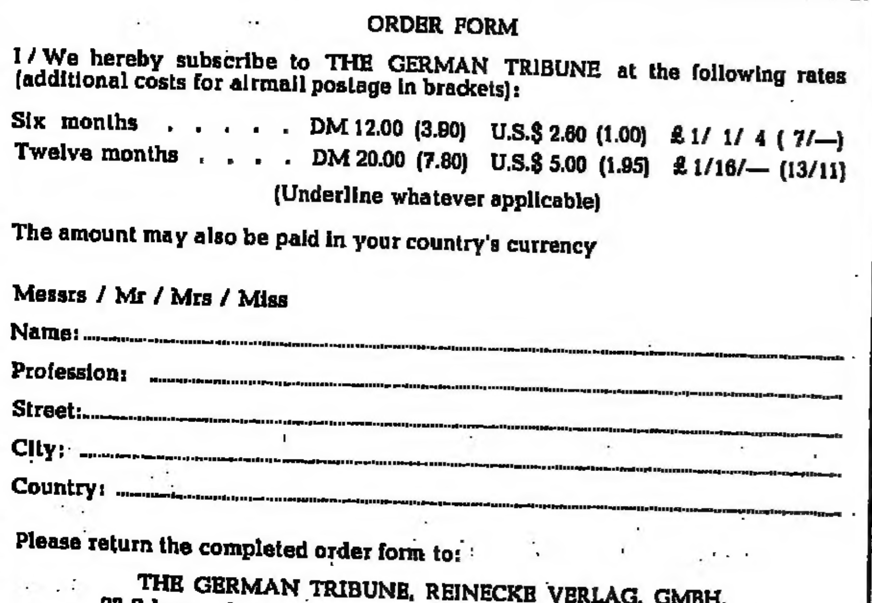
Of course Menzl knows exactly what he will do with his thousand million when he gets them. He was, however, none too sure whether they should be dollars, Marks, roubles or even kroner. A pamphlet states that a reputable international managerial group will handle the money.

Menzl plans to set up a gigantic world political university. He will select teachers who are prepared to put the best interests of mankind above any personal, political or national interests. These teachers would be charged with educating at least one thousand quick-witted young people for their future task of ruling the world in twenty years time. Some of the money would go towards a reliable selection system for these people.

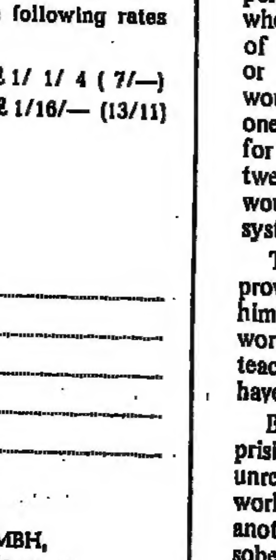
The money collector, or world improver if you prefer explains that he himself cannot see in what ways the world would be improved. Only the teachers and their thousand pupils would have the secret of this.

But let is not be said of this enterprising university reformer that he is unrealistic. He knows the way of the world. He can say what is what. On another pamphlet he has printed the sober message: "One thousand million is a lot of money". What ever the currency!

(Frankfurter Rundschau, 25 November 1969)







# The neighbour's view

"Constructive criticism can be a good thing", an American has written in an essay. This essay was one of many contributions to a competition run by Deutsche Welle radio service on the theme: "How I see the Federal Republic and its inhabitants." It won a prize for the American author.

But any form of criticism is sadly lacking in most entries to the competition. Generally speaking it has produced only cliché ridden ideas.

Listeners to Deutsche Welle were invited to give their impressions of the typical man and woman from this country in words and pictures.

People from fifty countries sent in 5,391 entries, of which two hundred received prizes. Now a selection is on show at an exhibition of Germany, which was opened recently by Senator Weiss.

Another American sees the beer "stein", a Lufthansa flight schedule, cheese and a list of the latest Mercedes' as being typical of the style of living in the Federal Republic.

He is just one of many. Federal Republic beer, Federal Republic makes of car, Federal Republic industry and the inevitable Bavarian with his "Lederhosen" are recurrent themes of entries to the Deutsche Welle competition, as being typical of what makes this country tick.

In his opening address Senator Weiss said that following this exhibition there should be a stronger, clearer self portrait of the Federal Republic abroad.

Posters showing landscapes, market places and cathedrals were not enough. And everybody from this country who travels to another country is taking a built-in impression of his home county with him Thus he is influencing the foreign idea.

Many entrants from local European countries had gained their impressions from just short trips through this country. Their entries are characterised by sketches which are hardly typical of the Federal Republic, or scenes which could been from any European nation.

But what is the impression of our land which an Indonesian, a Hong Kong Chinese or an Australian, who has never been here, gains? Their entries are preponderantly full of our industriousness, our hospitality and girls like Goethe's Gretchen.

Certainly it is time we gave the outside world an example of what is typical of this country, in this day and age.

Deutsche Welle has gained from this competition in that it will now know how to tackle its task of informing the world what the Federal Republic is really like.

(DIE WELT, 25 November 1969)

# Tourism fair in Berlin

Many different branches of tourism internal and overseas, have taken stands at the fourth International Tourism Fair that is to take place in Berlin from 14 to 22 March 1970.

As well as the Federal Republic Central Tourist Office and the Federal Republic Association of Tourist Agencies, Airtours International, Federal Republic Railways, Lufthansa, Deutsche Reisebüro, N-U-R Neckermann will be taking part.

Among the travel organisations from overseas that will be taking part will be the foreign travel association of the United States, the Austrian organisation, the Yugoslav travel bureau and the Algerian travel bureau.

(DER TAGESSPIEGEL, 9 November 1969)



■ SPORT

# Clubs clash with League over release of star players

Professor Nöcker, national soccer team doctor (Photo: dpa)

National football trainer Helmut Schön has a fortunate knack of doing the right thing at the right time, with the advantage, as far as he is concerned, of many a critical comment going unnoticed as a result of his successes.

As long as everything continues in the same manner as the last leg so far on the road to next year's world championships, criticism will not even have the ring of credibility.

Yet now that initial euphoria following the 3-1 win against Scotland in Hamburg has subsided, there remain a fair number of people who realise that a great deal must still be done.

The world championships begin in Mexico on 31 May. Time enough, you might think. But a closer look reveals that time is exceedingly short.

This point and the consequences that ensue seem to be taking on contours that will make special criticism of Helmut Schön's methods virtually superfluous.

Federal League clubs have now declared their intention of allowintg their internationals to play in only two preparatory fixtures for their country. When this line is taken a word or two must needs be said in the national trainer's defence.

Experimenting with new players and forging together a team in terms of both character and performance on the pitch are both crucial factors that will fare none too well, at this rate.

Adaptation to the atmospheric conditions (Professor Nöcker has recommended that footballers spend four weeks acclimatising in Mexico prior to the championships and, if at all possible, attend training sessions at Font Romeu in the Pyrenees too) will certainly be out of the question.

The clubs point out that they stand to lose a great deal of money by a lengthy absence of their star players. Lucrative friendly contracts will go by the board and there can be no denying that Bayern Munich, for instance, would be far less interesting without either Beckenbauer or Müller.

The Federal league season must be brought to a seccessful conclusion by 9 May at all costs. A number of weekday games have already been arranged and another three weekdays have been left free for the event of fixtures having to be replayed because of cancellations due to bad weather.

The worry that key players might be injured in trials for the national team and not be available for the crucial fixtures on which the championship or relegation depend is obviously an important factor.

As far as clubs are concerned a bird in the hand is worth two in the bush, yet they are only too happy to boast of the number of caps that have played for them.

Their arguments are illogical. On the one hand they reckon that most friendlies are arranged on the understanding that Beckenbauer, Netzer, Overath or whoever he is will be playing yet on the other it is clear enough that these well-known players owe most of their popularity to their performances for the country.

Besides, the FA has offered them a series of fixtures to bridge the gap. But the clubs would evidently prefer to see ready cash.

Just what are the financial sacrifices the clubs are supposed to be making, though? As a rule they cannot start playing friendlies until mid-June in any case. This season the league season will be over after the first third of May and the gate-money will already be earning interest.

Unless the FA manages to bring about a change of heart on the clubs' part there will be time for only half the trials intended, and there were only four of them, few enough to warrant open criticism as it was.

Two fixtures in preparation for the world championship final play-off are quite ridiculous. Thorough preparation three years ago definitely played a part in the showing that took this country to the final at Wembley.

Which is not to deny that the time factor was far less troublesome three years ago. The first game in England was played on 11 July.

The last world championship mainly calls to mind glorious victories. Few people remember the mostly disappointing preparatory internationals, in the course of which drawbacks were smoothed out by means of tireless attention to detail.

In the first six months of 1966 six international fixtures were played: against Rumania and Yugoslavia at home and against England, Holland, Eire and Northern Ireland away. The national team also played three trials against Dukla Prague, a Budapest and an Austrian club.

Over this period the team grew in confidence and this team spirit was the basis of the bette; performance in the championship play-off. It is a mystery how anything of the kind is to be done before Mexico with only two international matches to go on.

England provides an example of good preparation. As reigning world champions Sir Alf Ramsey's boys did not need to qualify and were able to plan on a long-term basis.

The English team are playing any number of trials and internationals this season and although there are 22 clubs in the First Division the season will be over by 15 April, after which the team is off to South America to play a number of fixtures at heights similar to Mexico City. They will then spend a full four weeks acclimatising in Mexico itself.

This is probably possible only because professionalism is, when all is said and done, more developed in British football. In England three games a week is normal; here it is the exception that proves the rule and gives rise to grumbling when it does happen.

The English clubs are none too happy at the loss of their star players either but they realise the necessity even though they will not be receiving a penny in compensation from the FA.

Frankfurter Allgemeine
ZEITUNG FÜR DEUTSCHLAND

It is difficult to suggest an ideal solution to the problem. This country ought to play at least six or seven fixtures prior to Mexico but in view of the time factor this is obviously out of the question. The four games proposed represent a minimum.

If the clubs present any difficulties all that the FA and Helmut Schön can do is continue to make it clear who is to blame for the inadequate preparations. There will then be no guarantee against a great fall from the heights of Mexico.

(Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung für Deutschland, 21 November 1969)

# Wages, price and profit in sport

The concept of homo ludens, Man at Play, no longer rings true. Sport and play have been mentioned too often in one breath for doubts not to arise.

The resulting distinction between work and play is something of an anachronism in an age when the forty-hour week has become wishful thinking for many a top-flight athlete.

The late Professor Carl Diem of Cologne Sports Academy once said that "professional sport is not sport but the opposite. It is a trade." This is all well and good as far as the nineteenth century is concerned. Nothing that has has happened since quite fits into the picture painted by Carl Diem and his associates, though.

Sport and work is an old topic, a subject that has been dealt with in a variety of ways ranging from the light and breezy to the serious, questioning approach.

At long last the subject has been thoroughtly revelwed in a book entitled "Sport and Work." The author is Bero Rigauer, assistant lecturer at Tübingen University physical education departmend.

His work merits praise. Rigauer proves that sport unconsciously imitates the structures of the world of work. Sport, albeit competitive sport, he concludes, *is* work and no longer a hobby.

The author disagrees with Diem but seldom quotes the old master. One quotation, however, must be noted. Carl Diem once described sport as "a symptom of the greater sector of human activity, play. Play is an activity carried out for its own sake and with no special purpose in mind, unlike work."

For Diem work consists of "continuous effort with the aim of earning a living."

By this criterion competitive sport is work. Nowadays trainers are the time and motion study men of sport. Training has become a conveyor belt activity (circuit training, for instance).

What difference is there between a manual labourer who makes the same movement a thousand times and the long-distance runner who runs the 200 metres fifty times during training? Viewed from the sociological angle sport loses much of its lofty image.

"Team sport," Rigauer notes, defining the one advantage the athlete still has over the assembly-line worker, "imitates work methods in training; during the match analytical modes of activity no longer apply."

As for the man on the terraces, the spectator is on the escape from his depressing workbench or desk. He hopes to relay while his idols are suffering. Slaves of industrial labour queue to cheer slaves of the entertainment industry. The man in search of relaxation is merely switching between two worlds or work.

Athletes themselves, unconsciously press-ganged into structures of the world of work, are soon robbed of their illusions. The language they use indicates how far the process has progressed.

They talk of a workout with the shotput, a workout with the medicine ball. Workout has become a catchphrase. And then there are muscle work, leg work and many more.

Sport is only a hobby when practised for hoem consumption. As soon as it passes beyong this point it too becomes a product. Sport is a product that sells well in this day and age. Show business pays good money. As yet.

How the goods are sold depends on ideological considerations. In the free, capitalist-orientated West extraordinarily good performances are mainly rewarded in terms of cash.

In socialist countries the same performances are exchanged for possibilities of social improvement (study free, a seat in a chamber of deputies and the certainty of a job as a trainer).

Which is the better method? The best method is the one used by representatives who are aware of their market value to three decimal points during their sporting peak and capitalise on the name they have made on retiring from active sport. The faster thinkers make double use of the idolatry of the paying public.

(DIE WELT, 22 November 1969)


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| Aden | SA $ 0.05 |
| Afghanistan | Af 10.— |
| Algeria | DA 0.60 |
| Angola | Esc 1.— |
| Argentina | $ m n 45.— |
| Australia | 10 c |
| Austria | S 3.— |
| Belgium | bfr 6.— |
| Bolivia | $ b 1.50 |
| Brazil | N. Cr. $ 0.35 |
| Bulgaria | Lev 0.05 |
| Burma | K 0.60 |
| Burundi | F. Bu. 10.— |
| Cambodia | R 4.40 |
| Cameroon | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Canada | Can $ —.20 |
| Ceylon | cR —.60 |
| Chile | Esc. 0.60 |
| Colombia | col $ 1.— |
| Congo (Brazzaville) | F C.F.A. 30.— |
| Congo (Kinshasa) | Makuta 7.— |
| Costa Rica | C 0.85 |
| Cuba | P 0.13 |
| Cyprus | 11 d |
| Czechoslovakia | Kcs 0.50 |
| Dahomey | F C F A 30.— |
| Denmark | dkr 0.90 |
| Dom. Rep. | RD $ 0.15 |
| Ecuador | S 2.50 |
| El Salvador | C 0.40 |
| Ethiopia | Eth $ 0.30 |
| Fiji | 11 d |
| Finland | fmk 0.50 |
| Formosa | NT $ 5.— |
| France | FF 0.60 |
| Gabon | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Gambia | 11 d |
| Germany | DM 1.— |
| Ghana | cedi 0.12 |
| Great Britain | 11 d |
| Greece | Dr 4.— |
| Guatemala | Q 0.15 |
| Guayana | BWI $ 0.20 |
| Guinea | F.G. 30.— |
| Haiti | G 0.65 |
| Honduras (Br.) | $ BH 0.20 |
| Honduras | L 0.25 |
| Hong Kong | HK $ 0.70 |
| Hungary | Ft 1.— |
| Iceland | Kr 5.— |
| India | Rs 0.80 |
| Indonesia | Rp. 15.— |
| Iran | Rl 10.— |
| Iraq | 50 fils |
| Ireland | 11 d |
| Israel | I £ 0.40 |
| Italy | Lir. 80 |
| Ivory Coast | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Jamaica | 11 d |
| Japan | Yen 50 |
| Jordan | 50 fils |
| Kenya | EAs 0.25 |
| Kuwait | 50 fils |
| Laos | Kip 60.— |
| Lebanon | P 40.— |
| Liberia | Lib $ 0.15 |
| Libya | 50 Mills |
| Luxembourg | lfr 6 |
| Madagascar | FM 30.— |
| Malawi | 11 d |
| Malaysia | M. $ 0.40 |
| Mali | FM 60.— |
| Mexico | $ 1.50 |
| Morocco | DM —.65 |
| Mozambique | Esc. 1.— |
| Nepal | Mohur 1.— |
| Netherlands | hfl 0.50 |
| Netherlands Antilles | G. ant 0.25 |
| New Zealand | 9 c. |
| Nicaragua | C 0.85 |
| Niger | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Nigeria | 11 d |
| Norway | nkr 0.90 |
| Pakistan | Rs 0.60 |
| Panama | B. 0.15 |
| Paraguay | G. 15.— |
| Peru | S. 3.50 |
| Philippines | P. phil 0.60 |
| Poland | Zl. 0.50 |
| Portugal | Esc. 1.— |
| Rhodesia | 11 d |
| Ruanda | F. Rw 12.— |
| Rumania | Leu 0.50 |
| Saudi Arabia | RL 0.60 |
| Sweden | skr 0.60 |
| Switzerland | FS 0.50 |
| Senegal | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Sierra Leone | Le 0.10 |
| Somalia | Sh So 0.90 |
| South Africa | Rand 0.10 |
| South Korea | Won 35.— |
| S. Viet Nam | V.N. $ 15.— |
| Spain | Pts 8.— |
| Sudan | PT 5.— |
| Syria | £ S 0.50 |
| Tanzania | EAs 0.25 |
| Thailand | B 3.— |
| Trinidad and Tobago | BWI $ 0.20 |
| Togo | F.C.F.A. 30.— |
| Turkey | T £ 1.25 |
| Tunisia | 65 M |
| Uganda | EAs 0.25 |
| UAR | PT 5.— |
| Uruguay | P 20.— |
| USA | $ 0.20 |
| USSR | Rbl 0.10 |
| Venezuela | B 0.60 |
| Yugoslavia | Din. 1.— |
| Zambia | 11 d |